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Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.
"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."
$1.50 and postage per year, in advance.

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JOB PRINTING of all kind neatly and expeditiously executed at lowest prices. Don't you forget it.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

What man would be wise, let him drink of the river
 That bears on its waters the record of time;
A message to him every wave can deliver
 To teach him to creep till he knows how to climb.

Who heeds not experience, trust him not; tell him
 The scope of one mind can but trifles achieve;
The weakest who draws from the mind will excel him—
 The strength of mankind is the wisdom they leave.

For peace do not hope; to be just you must break it;
 Still work for the minute and not for the year;
When honor comes to you, be ready to take it;
 But reach not to seize it before it is near.

Be silent and safe; silence never betrays you.
Be true to your word, and your work, and your friend.
 Put least trust in him who is foremost to praise you;
 Nor judge of a day till it draw to the end.

Stand erect in the vale, nor exult on the mountain;
 Take gifts with a sigh: most men give to be paid;
"I had" is a heartache; "I have" is a fountain—
 You're worth what you saved, not the million you made.

Be true to yourself, or your plans will miscarry;
 Your wife keep a sweetheart, instead of a tease.
Rule children by reason, not rod; and, mind, marry
 Your girl when you can—and your boy when you please.

Steer straight as the wind will allow; but be ready
 To veer just a point to let travelers pass;
Each sees his own star—a stiff course is too steady
 When this one to meeting goes—that one to mass.

Our stream's not so wide but two arches may span it—
 Good neighbor and citizen; these for a code,
And the truth in sight—every man on the planet
 Has just as much right as yourself to the road.
JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

"The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters."

It has long been a theme of inquiry among the admirers of the great novelist as to where and how he gathered the material for the works which have rendered his name a household word wherever the English language is spoken. The following incident as related by a member of the Garrick Club, in London, may perhaps afford a partial solution of the mystery:

Many years ago, I forget now exactly how many, I met with an adventure in connection with the late Mr. Dickens which has left a lasting impression upon my memory. About the time that "Our Mutual Friend" was being published, one night I had been to a social gathering on the Surrey side of the Thames, and when the party broke up, to my discredit be it recorded, I was in no presentable condition to return home. Being painfully aware of the degrading fact, I ordered my servant to drive me to the entrance of the Thames Tunnel; here I dismissed my cabriolet, and, pleading urgent business at the west end early on the following morning, I bade my servant good night, and turned my face riverward. The night was dark and stormy, and the narrow, ill-lighted streets were nearly deserted, save occasionally by the passing of some midnight prowler or some bedless tramp. At that time the approaches to the tunnel were through some of the vilest slums to be found anywhere between Blackwall and Battersea Bridge. Arriving after some difficulty at the tunnel entrance I found, to my discomfiture, that the gates were closed for the night. I had frequently passed that way by daylight, but I was quite unaware of the regulation which closed the gates at a certain hour of the evening. The storm, which had been gradually increasing, came driving up from the dark river, bearing on its icy breath spiteful whirls of snow and sleet, and in its wild course extinguished many of the street lamps, thereby rendering retreat by the way I came a matter of extreme peril to one totally unacquainted with the dark labyrinths of that cut-throat neighborhood. The champaigne I had been so freely imbibing during the evening had been gradually evaporating, and my pot-valor was momentarily forsaking me and leaving me to a sober and painful consciousness of my uncomfortable and somewhat perilous position.

"What in Heaven's name shall I do?" was the question which kept constantly suggesting itself as I wandered about the dismal streets, chilled to the bone, sick at heart, and with my imagination filled with the most gloomy anticipations. To seek shelter or accommodation at any of the vile dens with which the neighborhood abounded would be like walking into a lion's lair; for I was well dressed, and had quite a large sum of money about me. In my blind wanderings a sudden turn down a dark, narrow lane brought me to the bank of the river. The lamps on London Bridge stretched away in dim perspective some distance to my left, while all along the opposite bank of the river twinkled out from amid the gloom the signal lights from among the shipping and the dim reflection of the city lamps beyond the landing at Wapping Stairs.

"Oh, if I were only on the other side of the river," I muttered to myself, my teeth chattering with cold as the keen blast swept by, almost blinding me with the drifting sleet which was pitilessly descending and momentarily increasing in intensity and force. I was something in the position of a drunken man who one winter night was hanging on to a post at the end of the dock, and who thus soliloquized: "If I hang here all night I shall freeze to death, and if I let go I shall tumble into the river." To attempt finding my way back without having my throat cut was not an inviting prospect, and to remain where I was till daylight seemed equally perilous. So, making a virtue of necessity, I commenced shouting at the top of my voice: "Boat ahoy! boat ahoy!" in the faint hope of being heard on the opposite bank, or of attracting attention from some passing boatman on the river. Having repeated the call with all the energy I could command, and listened at intervals for a reply, my exertions were at length rewarded by a faint "Hallo!" from the vicinity of the Wapping Landing. I kept on shouting as the responses from the river became more distinct, and presently the dark outline of a boat pulled by two men hove in sight.

"This way! this way!" I shouted as the boat drew nearer.

"Aye, aye, sir!" was the cheery response from the boat as she rounded to at the bulkhead upon which I was standing.

With a cat-like celerity, the man forward grappled fast with a boat hook, while the man at the after oar, having shipped it in a twinkling, sprang from the boat, and in another moment was standing by my side.

"What's up, Gov'ner?" inquired the boatman.

"I want you to put me across at Wapping Stairs," I replied. "How much do you ask for the job?"

"Well, yer honor," responded the man, "our reg'lar charge is a shilling in the day time; but on a night like this I should think yer honor wouldn't grumble at a half-crown."

"All right," I replied; "only land me safe at Wapping, and you shall have half a crown apiece. And if you treat me on the square, understand, I don't mind standing a drop of something to drink into the bargain."

"I knowed yer honor were a gentleman," replied the man, jumping into the boat and directing me to take my place in the stern-sheets.

Casting off, the poor fellows bent bravely to their oars, and, after a quarter of an hour's hard tugging, against wind and tide, I was safely landed at Wapping, but almost dead with cold from the cutting blasts on the river.

"I promised you a drop of something to drink," I said, addressing myself to the men as they were securing the boat. "Is there any place open about here where refreshments can be had?"

"Well, yer honor," replied one of the men, "there is place we knows on—a place a little ways above, upon the bank; but it ain't exactly the place where a gentleman like yer honor would like to trust yourself at this time o' night. It's a tavern resorted to by all sorts of river men, good, bad and indifferent; but if you don't stand on trifles and will place yourself under our protection, we'll both see that no harm will come to yer honor."

"Lead the way," I replied, well satisfied with any prospect of shelter and refreshment. By this time I was so nearly exhausted that I gladly took a proffered arm from each man as we slowly made our way to the street above the landing, when, turning to the right, we soon arrived in front of a low public house, rejoicing in the title of "The Three Captains." A dim gaslight from a toppling lamp, which seemed fast breaking down with late hours and dissipation, winked ominously at the portrait of the three mariners over the doorway, as much as to say: "All the fools in London ain't abed yet."

One of the boatmen gave a peculiar rap at the door, and, after a short interval, it was partly opened, and held in that position by a stout chap on the inside. After a short consultation with the party within we were admitted, and I could not help remarking to myself that the admonitory description of my friend the boatman was more than justified by the general appearance of the place. Rude, rough and murderous-looking men—all more or less intoxicated—sat at the various tables with which the apartment was provided, drinking and smoking. But, though evidently excited from their potations, their conversation was carried on in a suppressed tone, and with a subdued earnestness which gave evidence of a certain control and restraint not generally seen amid such dissipated surroundings.

Behind a low contracted bar on the right hand as we entered sat the landlady of the establishment. She was rather a fine looking woman, and appeared, as she sat reading the evening paper, the very embodiment of "fat, fair and forty."

"Now, young gentlemen, what can I do for you?" said the lady, rising as we entered.

"In the first place, madam," I returned, "if you will be kind enough to admit me beside your fire behind the bar I'd be lastingly obliged to you, for the truth is I am almost famished with the cold. And then, as soon as convenient, bring me a tumbler of brandy-and-water as hot and strong as you can make it."

The good-natured hostess cheerfully acceded to my request, and after paying the boatman and ordering the landlady to furnish them with anything in the way of refreshments they might desire, I was soon seated by the cozy fire behind the tap.

My entrance among the rude crowd seemed to command general attention; for there seemed to be a temporary lull in the conversation as soon as I came in, and I could not help observing that my intrusion was the subject of speculation and remark.

"You mustn't mind these fellows," said the landlady, placing before me a hot punch, strong enough to make my hair curl. "They are a bad lot, some of 'em; but as long as you choose to remain here I warrant you you'll be as safe as if you were in your own house."

A slight altercation between two drunken barge men in the tap room attracting her attention at that moment, she rushed out and soon brought the belligerents to terms.

"I tell you what it is, Tom Harding," she said, "if you think to make a beer garden of the 'The Three Captains' you are very much mistaken," addressing herself to a dark, towering ruffian. "And you, Dick Stokes," see continued, turning to his antagonist, "I tell you, too, I'll have no such goings-on here. It's time you were both at home and abed, anyway; so away with you—you don't either of you get another drop in this house to-night."

Knowing that remonstrance would be in vain they allowed themselves to be led out by the pot boy; and, harmony being restored, the landlady returned to her sanctum behind the bar.

During the altercation which I have just described, a rough, drunken looking scamp with a patch over one eye and a huge pair of black whiskers happened to attract my attention. His broad hat was slouched over his face, a short black pipe was stuck in his mouth, and his legs were stretched at full length under the table. Up to that time I thought he was quietly indulging in a drunken sleep; but I was greatly surprised to detect him in the act of taking notes in a small pocketbook, which every now and then he drew from the pocket of his rough peajacket, quickly returning it again as the chance presented itself without attracting observation. I at once came to the conclusion that he was some detective officer in disguise "working up a case" or "spotting" some of the villainous characters of which the company was chiefly composed. Whatever his object I knew it was none of my business; and, as it was now long after midnight, I arose to depart.

While settling my bill at the bar, I noticed that the mysterious individual with the whiskers also arose, apparently actuated with the same intention. He was evidently very drunk or pretended to be; for in passing towards the door he staggered up against me, and, balancing himself for a moment against the end of the counter, succeeded in accomplishing a very unsteady exit into the street. I immediately followed and in attempting to pass the fellow on the narrow walk I was greatly surprised to hear him address me by my name, and on turning round, I was still more surprised to find that the person who addressed me was no other than the great Charles Dickens. He had in a moment divested himself of the long, rough beard, and of the unsightly patch which had covered his eye, and hastily grasping me by the arm, he hurried me away in the direction of Limehouse church. The dark, narrow lanes and streets of which the ancient neighborhood is composed seemed as familiar to the great novelist as to the most prowling prig in London.

"In Heaven's name, Dickens," I inquired, "what could you have been doing in such strange company?"

"Only at work, as usual," he responded. "To-night I have been gathering material for my new serial, 'Our Mutual Friend.' You needn't tell anybody, but the public house we have just left is 'The Six Jolly Fellowship Porters' of my story. The lady you seemed to be on such good terms with behind the bar is my Mrs. Poterson; and if you'd had your eyes about you, you would not have had to look very far for poor Lizzie Hexem's father."

Having called a cab at the first stand we came to, we were driven to Our Club, near Covent Garden, and from that night commenced an intimate acquaintance with the illustrious author, which continued to the time of his death. He frequently assured me that there was scarcely a character he had ever written whose prototype he had not seen in real life; that to him Pickwick, Oliver Twist and Nicholas Nickleby were living realities, that Dotheboy's Hall was no fiction, and that his only regret about Squeers was that he never felt quite satisfied with his own portrayal of the character.

One would imagine who reads Dickens that it was easy work for him to write. Such, however, was not the case, as the perusal of some of his original manuscripts on exhibition at the Kensington Museum fully attests. The manuscripts bear evidence of intense labor, and abound in corrections and interlineation to such an extent that it seems a perfect wonder how the printers were ever able to produce a clean proof from them. While at serious work Dickens would lock himself in his room for days together, denying all company or recreation until his work was done, and would then made his appearance, haggard, weary, broken down, and more like the ghost of his real self than anything else that could be imagined.

There is a dark marble slab in Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey, which bears a name in deep cut golden letters. The marble effigies of England's cherished dead surround you at every hand; but of all the great departed who slumber there entombed, not one has left behind a nobler record or a memory more dear than that of him whose name that deep-cut marble bears—Charles Dickens.
—*Charles Warwick in New York Clipper.*

* * *

THE CAUTIOUS TANNER.—In the old country there was a law requiring the tanner to give at least twelve hours notice to the excisemen before drawing hides from his vats. That was so that the Government might not be defrauded of an excise duty on tanned skins. Well, once upon a time a certain supervisor detected a tanner in taking a single hide from one of his vats without having given the required notice, and straightway he complained of the delinquent, and had him brought up for trial. In vain was it that the tanner plead that the hide was but a simple sheep, or lamb skin, that he had been tanning for the use of his wife. He had violated the law, and must pay the penalty.

Some time thereafter it happened that the supervisor, having been out to a public dinner, and drank more than was good for him, on his way home thought to cross the tanner's yard, and thus make a short cut. He had gained the centre of the yard, or thereabouts, when he staggered wide of his path, and tumbled into a vat of the strongest liquid! His yells and cries soon brought half a dozen men of the establishment to the scene, and they were on the point of pulling the luckless wight out, when the master arrived.

"No! no!" the latter cried. "Let him be! I'll never draw another hide without giving legal notice! I'll not be fined again, if I can help it! But Johnny McDavitt, you may run and tell the excisemen that the supervisor is in my vat, hide and all!"

The unfortunate man howled, and begged, and entreated, and stormed and threatened—but all to no purpose. He remained there, the sides of the vat being so smooth and slippery that he could not gain a hold for climbing, until the proper officer came, and gave the tanner permission to draw the supervisor's hide from his liquor pit!

* * *

ADVERTISING.—The man who says that he doesn't believe in advertising is doing just what he pretends to despise. He hangs coats outside his door, or puts dry goods in his window—that's advertising. He has printed cards lying on his counter—that's advertising. He sends out drummers through the country, or puts his name on his wagon—that's advertising. He labels his articles or manufactures—that's advertising. If he has lost his cow, he puts a written notice in the post-office, or tells his sister-in-law—and that's advertising, too. He has his name put in gilt letters over his door—and that also is advertising. He paints his shop green or red; or if a tailor, he wears the latest style; if a doctor, he has his boy call him out of church in haste; if an auctioneer, he bellows to attract the attention of passers-by; if a heavy merchant, he keeps a huge pile of boxes on his sidewalk in front of his store—and all for advertising. A man can't do business without advertising, and the question is whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the printing press—with its thousands of messengers working night and day; or, rejecting these, go back to the time when newspapers, telegraphs and railroads were unknown. "But advertising costs money!" So does anything else that is worth having, and those who judiciously advertise—in the newspapers, and not by means of clap-trap devices which, while they may attract at first, always fail in the long run—are sure to reap rich rewards.

EVERY man could have a wife if he only maiden effort. But, a lass, he won't.

WEALTH UNDER WATER.

THE LOST TREASURES IN THE CARRIBEAN SEA.

In 1815, when Spain was exerting all her powers to suppress the revolution in Venezuela, the 1,000 ton line-of-battle ship San Pedro Alcantara was dispatched from the mother country, laden with munitions of war and treasure to pay the army in Venezuela and the navy on the Spanish main. She had on board, as proved by the records preserved in the state archives in Madrid, $2,000,000 in gold coin packed in iron chests, and $3,000,000 in silver packed in wooden chests. When the vessel arrived off La Guayra the insurgent forces were threatening Caraccas, and the frightened merchants and clergy, fearing a sack of the city, hastened to place their wealth in the treasure-hold of the San Pedro Alcantra for safe-keeping. Bullion, gems, church ornaments and jewels, roughly estimated at $1,000,000, were thus added to the riches already aboard. The San Pedro Alcantara sailed from La Guayra to off the southern coast of the island of Margarita, where she anchored between Cache and Cubagua, small islands to the south of Margarita. During a revel among the sailors a fire was started by the upturning of a bowl of blazing punch, the flames communicating with a barrel of brandy. It is said the dry wooden vessel was speedily enveloped, and the fire soon became uncontrollable, until it reached the powder magazine, when a terrible explosion took place, shattering to fragments the after half of the vessel, scattering far and wide over the waters the wealth of her treasure-hold and sacrificing the lives of 700 out of 1,000 men. All the foregoing is a matter of history, established by undoubted authority; that remaining to be stated is a matter of knowledge to living witnesses. In 1864 a company in Baltimore undertook to recover the treasure. They worked three months on the wreck of the forward half of the vessel, and recovered about $2,000 in coin; the coin found there was only scattered silver dollars, stuck into the wood-work by the force of the explosion. Owing to the slow progress in recovering any of the treasure, many concerned in the expedition became dissatisfied with the way by which the wreck was worked. Thos. H. Follingsby, one of the divers, advanced a theory to the superintendent that the force of the explosion had thrown almost everything on the vessel aft; other divers coincided with him in his opinion. After changing the location on the schooner from which they worked of a diving-bell to the place indicated by Follingsby, they succeeded, after six months' work, in recovering about $300,000 in silver coin. However, much more was recovered, as the divers secreted about themselves large sums of money. They also found jewels, of which they rendered no account. One man, in particular, picked up a diamond cross, which was subsequently sold in New York for $13,000. Several of the divers finally stole the longboat and fled to La Guayra; they were, however, pursued and arrested, but, as they had counter-claims for percentage, and the manager of the expedition was quite unpopular, the affair was compromised and they were set free, the expedition returning to Baltimore to refit and set out the second time. Owing again to difficulties between the superintendent and his divers the expedition was compelled to return to Baltimore the second time and again refit. The third expedition was equally unsuccessful. Owing to a change in the Venezuelan Government a suspicion of pretended distrust and deception in the matter of royalty were taken advantage of to annul the grant.

An expedition from Providence took some $30,000, but was believed to be dishonestly managed and brought up in a row. Another small expedition got $18,000. Several attempts have been made since by incompetent and inefficient expeditions, all of which have got money; but, owing to various circumstances, have only been measurably successful, having been stopped by incompetency or avaricious dishonesty.

The latest was sent out by a well-known New York capitalist in 1878. It failed, however, through the incompetency of the Captain. The grant for exclusive working of the ground for a term of six years is now held by Mr. Follingsby, the diver before mentioned as directing the movement in 1846, which led to the recovery of $300,000. The ground to be worked is about two and one-half miles from shore, in an almost land-locked roadstead; the water is from fifty to sixty feet deep; the bottom is sand fourteen to thirty inches deep; at both ends of the roadstead there is very deep water, preventing therefore any accumulation of sand in the roadstead. The current is never more than two knots, which renders it an easy matter to work at the wreck the whole year. It is proposed to dredge the entire bottom for a sufficient radius to take up everything thrown out by the explosion. Dredges taking twenty-four square feet at each dip have been tried, and work well. Experts contend that the iron chests containing the gold have afforded a solid break to the explosive force, and have consequently been thrown far off; while the silver hurled from the burst boxes came down in a shower within a narrow radius, which accounts for the fact that only silver has been recovered. The last expedition under Captain Post, of the brig Gypsy, was compelled to return to the United States, as all on board suffered from the heat and bad drinking-water taken aboard at the island of Margarita, so that work was impossible, and it may be said that the Captain was the only one who escaped any illness.

* * *

WHAT STATE PAYS THE LARGEST TAXES.—It appears from the return by the States of the collection of internal revenue that the largest amount is paid in by Illinois, nineteen and one half millions, followed by Ohio, sixteen millions, and New York, fifteen millions. More than one-third of the whole amount is paid in these three States. The next largest collections were in Kentucky, seven and a half millions; Virginia, six and a half millions; Pennsylvania, six millions; and Missouri, five millions. The collections in sixteen Southern States amounted to only $27,163,941, or only forty per cent. more than came from Illinois alone. The six New England States contributed but $8,540,746 of which more than two-thirds was collected in Massachusetts. The State contributing least was Vermont $50,159, closely followed by Nevada, $61,159; Oregon, $68,471; and Maine, $75,331.

* * *

WHEN he paid a heavy bill at the milliner's for fall bonnets, silks and laces, he groaned. "There's a woman at the bottom of this," he said. "Yes," she replied. "There's a woman at the bottom of this," [illegible]

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

A newspaper correspondent writes as follows:

An experienced guide and prairie traveler expressed the opinion to the writer that there was a much larger number of people annually lost upon the Western prairies than was generally supposed. "I mean by lost," said he, "people who wander away from well known landmarks and are never heard of again; who die of starvation and that dread insanity which, generally speaking, overtakes the lost person. Of course, we read now and then of such a case, but there are many which never meet the public prints. It is one of the easiest things in the world for an experienced traveler to stray away from camp, but a very difficult matter for him to find his way back again. Once out of sight of the wagons and tents, and the whole plain is alike to him. He stands always in a depression, with the ground rising slightly on all sides. It is an optical illusion, of course, but it is very like walking in the centre of an immense sheet with its four corners slightly raised. The earth meets the horizon on every side, and presents the same unvarying view of waving grass and grayish brown soil. There is not a mark by which one may be guided. To take the sun for a guide, even on a perfectly clear day, is with most persons only to intensify the difficulty. Unless one is an expert in sun guidance, he may follow that luminary, and yet continually go round in a circle to the left. The truth of this is proven every year by the recovery of people who are found to have only traced a large circle in their efforts to escape, invariably coming round again and again to the point from which they started. The possession of a compass, moreover, seldom proves of any advantage to the person lost on the prairies. He probably never thinks of it until he discovers he is lost, and then he has no landmark from which to take his bearings. I have known repeated instances where persons have been lost on the plains and afterward found lying dead with a compass in their hands.

"The mental condition of a person lost on the plains is nearly always one of hopeless confusion. Not one man in a hundred retains sufficient control of his mental faculties to help himself out of his situation. And the suddenness and completeness, too, with which many minds give way, form one of the most curious phases of their condition. Some years ago I was guide to a hunting party on the Southern plains. Among the number was an Englishman, an intelligent young fellow of perhaps 25 years of age. He was an excellent shot, but unacquainted with the prairie, and I warned him repeatedly of the danger of straying away from the camp. For a while he observed the caution, and stuck close to the camp. But after a time he grew more venturesome, and seemed inclined to take his own course. One day, when we were running buffalo, he followed on after the herd instead of returning to camp, as we supposed. Upon our return H—— was missed and a search instituted. In not more than two hours after he was missed I sighted his horse feeding alone on the prairie. A few minutes after H—— was discovered sitting on the ground about half a mile away. As soon as we advanced toward him he started up and ran off at the top of his speed. I knew what was the matter with him as soon as he jumped, but the rest didn't. Riding alongside of him, I jumped to the ground and took after him on foot. After a sharp run I caught him. He was clean daft. The discovery that he was lost, and possibly would not be found again, had upset his intellect completely. He struggled like a madman to free himself, but I held on to him. We took him back to camp and tied him fast. Toward night he began to recover, and by morning was quite himself again. After that experience he kept close to camp.

"A man may easily become lost on a prairie trail, or even on a broad highway on the plains, if he has no other landmark to go by. In the old days of overland travel to California it frequently happened that parties who had camped over night at a short distance from the road took the back track in the morning, under the firm belief that it was the right one.

"It is astonishing how quick men will get lost on a prairie. They seem hardly to have time to get out of sight. Sometimes, too, they are not found again. Two young Canadians went up the Red river valley, a few summers since, bound for Fort Garry. They had joined in the purchase of a pony and a rickety old cart at Fargo, and journeyed together. One evening about dusk they went into camp on the banks of Goose river. After supper one of them started off on the prairie to look after the pony, which had been hobbled and turned loose. He failed to return. The pony came in all right in the morning, but the man has not been seen to this day. It is probable that when he left the camp he went in a westerly direction. If he did so he might walk to the Rocky mountains without seeing a human being.

"As I said, people disappear suddenly on the prairies, and are never heard of more. But it occasionally happens that people are found also, or, rather, their remains are. The most singular find of this sort coming to my own knowledge was that of two half-breeds who had been hunting buffalo in the winter. They had wandered far out upon the plains in search of game, and, being laden heavily with meat and hides, night overtook them before they were able to regain the shelter of the timber. To protect themselves from the cold, they lay down on the snow side by side, and wrapped a fresh buffalo hide tightly about them with the green or fleshy side out. While they slept, the overlapping sides and ends of the hide froze fast, and imprisoned them like a vise. Tightly wrapped, as they were, they could not extricate themselves, and so died of starvation. When found, the two skeletons, shrouded in the stiffened and half decayed parchment showed the manner of their death."

* * *

BLAINE'S REMARKABLE MEMORY.—Senator Blaine's wonderful memory of names and faces—a faculty of no small value to a politician—is thus illustrated by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

Many times have Mr. Blaine's powers of memory been shown since he entered Ohio. At Bellaire he recognized at once old classmates whom he had not seen for thirty-five or forty years, called them by name and referred to trivial incidents in the past which had oftentimes passed from the memory of him addressed for many years. For instance, as he was entering the dining-room, Dr. Weirich of Martin's Ferry, stepped up and said: "Mr. Blaine." Blaine turned immediately and replied: "Why, Israel Weirich, sure as I'm alive. I'm glad to see you, old friend." He had not seen Weirich since 1844 or heard of him.

Again, another old man asked him, "Don't you remember me?"

"Why, yes," said Blaine, calling his name; "I saw you thirty-five years ago at Coldwell's Mills."

"No," was the reply, "I never was there; you are mistaken."

"No, I'm not," said Blaine, and he named the day, a-many years ago, and an incident of the day.

The old man brightened up and said: "Well, I'll be doggoned, but you are right. I was there, and I've never been there since."

"Nor I either," said Blaine.

The editor of a weekly paper in Eastern Ohio was presented to him. "How do you do, Mr. ——?" asked Mr. Blaine, cordially shaking his hand. "You are the editor of the ——, I believe. I remember meeting you during the last campaign, when I was speaking in Ohio. You had just taken your cousin in with you then. Is he still with you?"

This is an incident, as the newspaper man told it to me, and he added: "I had not a minute's talk with Blaine when I saw him first."

* * *

AMONG a party who were recently visiting the beautiful country estate of a Boston business man was a gentleman considerably interested in ornithology. As the party passed through the grounds he accosted a laborer, and asked:

"Has Mr. B—— any macaws on the place now?"

Resting from his labor, the son of Erin replied:

"McCaws, is it? Begorra, I don't remember any of that name, but there is the two McGinnisses [illegible] the farm."

HEAP!
[illegible]
heapest!

GEO. HUNTLEY
KEEPS ON HAND THE
LARGEST, BEST AND MOST VARIED
STOCK OF
Hardware!
Stoves, Tinware,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
[illegible]
Builders' Hardware
[illegible]
CARPENTERS' TOOLS!
[illegible]
POCKET CUTLERY,
[illegible]
Machines, House Hay Rakes,
Tackle Blocks, Rope and Pulleys,
[illegible]
Floor and Stair Oil Cloths
[illegible]
TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
[illegible]
AT BOTTOM PRICES!
[illegible]
GEO. HUNTLEY.
[illegible]

SHALL THE LIGHT YOU CAN
ON THE SUBJECT OF
Cheap Groceries!
[illegible]
F. P. CONFER'S
MODEL GROCERY STORE!
[illegible] Eleventh Avenue,
[illegible] & 11th Sts., Altoona, Pa.,
[illegible]
F. P. CONFER.

THE
LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER,
Established in 1794.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
[illegible]

A. MAHER, Lilly, Pa.,
CASH DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Queensware, Hardware, Tinware, Notions,
AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF
STAPLE GOODS
[illegible]
sold as CHEAP FOR CASH
[illegible]
A. MAHER.
Lilly, Pa., Sept. 12, 1879.-tf.

St. Aloysius' Academy,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.
Under the Care of the Sisters of Mercy.
[illegible]

Iron City College
[illegible]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
[illegible]

PAMPHLET [illegible] G. P. Rowell & Co., N. Y.

A STANDING INVITATION
And the right kind of
A WELCOME
To all
VISITORS AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
GRAND DEPOT,
Which is now one of
THE CITY SIGHTS
Being
The Largest DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, and general outfitting House thus far established.

A FAULTLESS NEW STOCK FOR AUTUMN NOW OPENING.

Orders for samples sent to persons who cannot purchase in person.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Grand Depot, - - - 13th Street,
Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH BEEF
ROASTED BY STEAM.
BOSTON BEEF PACKING CO.,
187 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.
SOMETHING NEW.—Excellent, Economical Food for Families. PURE and WHOLESOME MEAT. Save Fuel. Save Bother. [illegible] Fifty per cent. more nutriment in a given quantity of this FRESH BEEF than in any other canned FRESH BEEF.
Sold by GROCERS Generally.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
No one who is thoroughly regular in the bowels [illegible]
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient
[illegible]
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Advertisers [illegible] G. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Agency, 10 Spruce St., N. Y. [illegible] 100-Page Pamphlet. 10c.

$1200 [illegible] $100
[illegible] T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, Thos. Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for Smith's Bible Dictionary and HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES [illegible] A. J. HOLMAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. [illegible] BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 7 Wall St., N. Y.

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of [illegible]
[illegible]
Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1879.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[illegible]
Sept. 12, 1879.-6t.

LAND FOR SALE.—The undersigned [illegible] 10 Acres of Meadow Land near [illegible]
[illegible]

Assignee's Sale
OF
Valuable Real Estate!
BY virtue of an alias order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in [illegible], on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., [illegible]
ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND
[illegible]
All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land
[illegible] 19 Acres and 22 Perches, [illegible]
TERMS OF SALE.
[illegible]
ABEL LLOYD,
Assignee of Jonas Crawford.
Sept. 26, 1879.-3t.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!
BY virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11th, 1879,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate:
All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land
[illegible] 30 Acres, [illegible]
HENRY WALTERS,
[illegible]

Assignee's Sale of Valuable Real Estate
BY virtue of an alias order of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, in the borough of Wilmore, in said county, on
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879,
at 2 o'clock, P. M., [illegible]
All that certain Piece of Ground
[illegible]
Frame Dwelling House and Large Store Room.
[illegible]
ALVIN EVANS,
Assignee of P. J. Weisinger.
Sept. 26, 1879.-3t.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1 21.'76.-tf.]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - OCT. 10, 1879.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
DAN'L O. BARR, Allegheny County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF:
MICHAEL J. NAGLE, of Carroll Twp.
FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN RORABAUGH, of Croyle Twp.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
JOHN J. HORNICK, of Richland Twp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown.

THE fatality from the yellow fever in Memphis during last week was not quite so great as for the week previous, the new cases being 65 and the deaths 20. Total number of cases up to last Saturday, 1,412; total number of deaths, 403.

INDIAN Agent Meeker seems to have been a meeker and better man than most of his class, and it strikes one therefore as a great pity that instead of his life being sacrificed a dozen others of the baser sort had not been Ute-ilized as food for the red men's powder.

GOV. HOYT has appointed Henry Green, of Easton, as the successor of the late Warren J. Woodward on the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. Green may be a competent man for the position, which can only be fully ascertained after he has had a fair opportunity of showing his fitness or the reverse of it. The only public office he ever held was that of member of the Constitutional convention in 1873, but what his standing and reputation were in that body we are not prepared to say.

THE Greenback party of Berks county, on Saturday last, nominated Francis W. Hughes, of Pottsville, for President Judge. Mr. H. is a sound lawyer and would make a most competent and excellent Judge, but that the unterrified Democracy of "Old Berks" will ever elect him to preside over her courts is of course not anticipated. Besides this, we do not think that he desires to be the Judge of a Court either in Berks county or elsewhere. These ornamental nominations for responsible positions are an insult to men like Francis W. Hughes.

THE Russian government announces officially that more than ten thousand men, women and children have been exiled to the snows and mines of Siberia during the present year from the city of Moscow alone. This is a terrible statement, and is enough to create a feeling of deep indignation in every breast. Ten thousand human beings doomed to drag out a miserable, wretched existence in a bleak and inhospitable land. Russia boasts that she is a Christian nation, and we all know that only a few years ago she declared and carried on a war against Turkey in the name of religion. She has always been spoken of and held up as the fast friend of the United States, and while for purposes of her own this may be said to be true, it must also be admitted that Russian civilization is a disgrace to the enlightened spirit of the nineteenth century.

IN his address at the soldiers' reunion in Indiana last week, Harry White said: "Vindictive vengeance is not the purpose to-day of the soldiers in these peaceful demonstrations." This is unquestionably true of the Union soldier, who is a stranger to any feeling of "vengeance" against the South, whose armed hosts he met and vanquished, and if Northern soldiers who are not chronic Republican office-seekers could have had their way, the bloody shirt would never have been waved as a party banner, and perfect good fellowship would now exist between the two sections of a common country. But Harry White's speeches and votes in Congress have not corresponded with the general tone and temper of his remarks to the soldiers at Indiana. His course in that body has not shown that he is actuated by any genuine feeling in favor of the restoration of peace and good will between the people of the two sections, but, on the contrary, it has been calculated to perpetuate the bitter resentments of the war. He is one of those intensely loyal Republicans who don't believe that the war of the rebellion is yet over, and wants Grant for a third term—a man who believes that the people can be better governed by the force of bayonets than by the force of law.

PRESIDENT DIAZ, of Mexico, in his message to Congress solemnly declares that he will never consent to being named as a candidate for a second term. There is a wide difference between Diaz and Grant, the latter of whom is not only not satisfied with having had two terms, but wants a lease of power for the third time. When Grant sent his last message to Congress the people expected that, like all former Presidents who had served two terms, he would take occasion to say that it would be his last official communication to that body; but he didn't say anything of the kind, and as soon as he turned his back upon the White House the third term movement assumed a definite shape, and has been actively worked up ever since. Does any man suppose that Grant would be satisfied with a third term if he could get it, of which there is not a remote possibility? Never; and the same reasons that are now urged in favor of his return to power by the men who bow down and worship him, would be used in favor of a fourth and fifth term, and finally in favor of a military dictatorship. How sickening and offensive is all this talk about the country needing Grand at the head of the government in order to save it! To save it from whom? Why from the people themselves. This country is not yet so far gone, and we hope it never will be, as to require the election of any particular man to the Presidency; much less the election of Grant, of whom as a chief executive it has had more than enough. The man who says that Grant's election is necessary to save the Republic utters a foul slander upon the intelligence of the American people.

HOW EASY and natural it is for a *fishy* Democrat, especially if he happens to be vindictive, to misconstrue and pervert the plain meaning and intent of a newspaper article? There is not an intelligent Democrat in the county—one who sincerely wishes the triumphant election of the county ticket—who read the article in last week's FREEMAN on the nomination of Thomas Griffith for Sheriff by the Republican county convention that did not clearly understand it and approve the purpose we had in view when we wrote it. Our single aim and object was to warn the Democracy of the county against a feeling of over-confidence in the result of the contest for Sheriff, and in order to make the warning effective and to produce the desired result, we reminded them of the large vote Mr. G. had received in his candidacy against A. D. Criste for County Treasurer in 1873. We did so, not because we doubted Mr. Nagle's election, but to show Democrats that Mr. Griffith's strength as a candidate is not to be despised. An election is never won by playing the *brag* game, and Horace Greeley, when he was a power in the Republican party, always wrote freely on the possibilities of defeat when he was most confident of success. Such warnings never diminish the ardor of the faithful, but always stimulate them to renewed and more vigorous efforts. It is a military axiom that a good General ought never to underestimate the strength of his opponent, and a prudent editor will always take care to enforce the same advice upon his party friends in a political campaign. The gist of the matter is fully expressed in the words, "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." And yet, in the face of the obvious intent of the article referred to, it has pleased a certain Democratic Ishmael of this place to construe that article as being hostile to Mr. Nagle, and to go around the town denouncing it and the FREEMAN in his well known coarse and vituperative style. If we had made a low personal attack upon Mr. Griffith, which our regard for the truth as well as decent respect for our columns would not permit us to do, this censor of the press, who has got above his *last*, would no doubt have regarded it as the right way to promote Mr. Nagle's election. But as we did not want to make votes for Thomas Griffith, we simply stated what every fair-minded man of both parties knows to be the truth concerning him.

This impudent attempt to impugn the integrity of the FREEMAN, or to cast a doubt upon its unselfish devotion to the success of Mr. Nagle and that of the other nominees of the county convention, will be fully appreciated when we state that the man who is industriously engaged at the dirty work *was the open and avowed supporter of Thomas Griffith in 1873, when he ran against A. D. Criste for County Treasurer.* When the FREEMAN in that contest was doing its utmost to stem the tide against Mr. Criste, and trying to effect his election, the man who is now a brawling street corner Democrat was doing his level best to cut A. D. Criste's political throat, and with the aid of Democrats like himself came within *twenty-eight* votes of making a successful job of it.

We have given more space to this matter than it really deserves, but we will defend our political integrity from unfounded attack at all hazards, no matter by whom it is assaulted. We have conducted the FREEMAN for nearly *thirteen years*, and during that time we have never in a single instance failed to give the Democratic county ticket our warm and earnest support, and we do not at this late day propose that our acts and motives shall be misrepresented and traduced by a man whose political reputation, to use a homely but expressive simile, "shines and stinks, and stinks and shines, like a rotten mackerel by moonlight."

IT would have been a most singular thing if the present season had passed away without an Indian outbreak, and one has accordingly taken place. On Tuesday of last week, Major Thornburgh's command, consisting of three companies of cavalry and a wagon train, on their way to the Milk River agency in Western Colorado to quell a disturbance by the Ute Indians, was attacked in a defile by two or three hundred "red devils," as they are called, and Thornburgh was killed instantly, as well as ten or fifteen soldiers and two or three other officers, and at least twenty-five privates and teamsters wounded. All that is known of subsequent events is, that Capt. Payne assumed command of the troops, retreated to the wagon train, and threw up entrenchments for his protection. As soon as news of the attack reached Fort Rawlins, Wyoming Territory, between five and six hundred men under Gen. Merritt left that post for the scene of hostilities, but up to this time (Tuesday) nothing definite has been heard from them. There are three tribes of Utes in Colorado, and they are capable of putting a thousand warriors in the field, all well armed. The agent who had charge of the tribe among whom the outbreak occurred was named Meeker, and it is feared—indeed it is reported on the authority of a runner who had come to Los Pinos from near Milk river—that he and his employes have all been killed. What the true cause of all this has been, is not easily determined as yet. Meeker is said to differ from nearly every other Indian agent, in that he is an honest man, devoted to his duties, and treated the Indians fairly. The Secretary of the Interior, Schurz, is of the opinion that the outbreak has been caused by white men going on the land of the Indians for mining purposes; or, in other words, appropriating other people's property to their own use. The true cause will yet be known, and if white men are not shown to have been the aggressors we are greatly mistaken.

THE regular Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts opposed to Ben Butler and all his works, met at Boston on Tuesday last and nominated John Quincy Adams, who is a son of Charles Francis Adams, for Governor. He was the nominee of the party a few years ago for the same office, and, when told by a Republican that he was too young for a Governor, replied, "I will be old enough when I am elected."

THE general terms in which we have heretofore referred to our county ticket and its claims to popular support at the ensuing election shall now to some extent be particularized. The moment is an opportune one, for on Tuesday of next week, unless all political signs fail, we will achieve a victory in Ohio of stupendous proportions.

The names of the several nominees on the ticket fly from our masthead, and leading them is that of MICHAEL J. NAGLE, our candidate for the important office of Sheriff. Following the two sessions of the convention which nominated him, some dissatisfaction was felt and expressed, it may have been not unnaturally, as to the exact regularity of the mode by which Mr. Nagle attained the foremost rank. Men may agree as to the result sought for, and yet honestly differ with regard to how that result can be best arrived at. But all doubts on this subject were happily dispelled by the voluntary withdrawal of Mr. P. F. Kirby from the lists. In his card of declination, Mr. Kirby, amongst other things, said: "With the party united, the county will give a largely increased Democratic majority." Our party is, we trust, united now as thoroughly we are sure as it was lamentably divided a short time ago and Mr. Nagle is the man around whom we must rally and to whom must be tendered the full strength of the Democratic vote in November. The present and prospective interests of the party in this county demand this much from every man who wishes for its success. And is not Mr. Nagle, of himself, and independent of all other considerations, worthy the support of every man professing to be a Democrat? He has lived in Cambria county the greater portion of a lifetime, and no word of disparagement has ever been uttered against his character as a man and a citizen. He has ever and always been a modest unassuming gentleman and latterly, as a tale told in our local columns to-day will show, an unfortunate one though no fault of his own. Scan his record and tell us if he does not deserve your earnest and enthusiastic support at the coming election?

The office of Poor Director is one in which all taxpayers have an interest, and hence the importance of having a man in that position who will do justice alike to the unfortunate poor and the taxpaying people who foot the bills. Such a man is JOHN RORABAUGH, of Croyle township, who will be elected by a majority that has seldom if ever been surpassed in the county.

By the nature of the law as it stands, JOHN J. HORNICK, of Richland township, must be chosen one of the two jury Commissioners. He fills the good old Jeffersonian idea. He is honest and he is competent.

HENRY SCANLAN, of Carrolltown, has already given the fullest proof that in his hands the interest of the important office of Surveyor will not suffer. A vigorous effort will be made to defeat him, on purely personal grounds, but it will fail. He has been weighed in the balances and found not wanting.

Such is our local ticket. Determine that it shall be elected, from the highest to the lowest office named. Get out the full vote; and, at the lowest figure, 1,200 majority will be news which we shall send to the four winds as an earnest of what Cambria county intends to do next year for the Democratic nominee for President.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, even though he is proud of being known as an infidel, and publicly avows his unbelief in his lectures to crowded houses in all sections of the North, understands human nature and clothes some of his ideas, in themselves just and true, in the most attractive and elegant language. What, for example, could be more eloquent than this?

"Women are more faithful than men—ten times as faithful as men. I never saw a man pursue his wife into the very ditch and dust of degradation and take her in his arms. I never saw a man stand at the shore where she had been morally wrecked, waiting for the waves to bring back even her corpse to his arms; but I have seen woman, with her white arms, lift man from the mire of degradation and hold him to her bosom as though he were an angel."

THE Republican journals take a singular delight, in styling the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, Daniel *O'Connell* Barr. This is intended as a sneer at Mr. Barr's Irish extraction, and is about as contemptible a mode of appealing to the prejudice of race and nativism as the veriest political sneak could be guilty of. Daniel O'Connell was a patriot whose fame will perish only when the love of liberty shall die in the breast of man. If Daniel O'Connell Barr shall liberate the people of Pennsylvania from the tyranny of the Republican ring he will be worthy of the name his political opponents give him.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

SHOCKING CALAMITY.—A Detroit (Mich.) dispatch of October 3d says:

A terrible accident occurred at the County Fair which was being held at Adrian yesterday. About 2,000 persons were crowded on to the grand stand when it gave way in the centre, precipitating the mass of people into the ruins. The following persons were killed: M. M. Merck, of Adrian; Mrs. John Hubbard, of Jasper, Mich.; two boys named Hyle and Masher; David Blumadore, of Petersburg, Mich.; William Mulzer, of Adrian; Henry Hart, Secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company; Aschel Henderson, Millie Hall and a Chinese washerman of Adrian; Daniel Johnson, of Manchester; a Mr. Hume, of Medina, Mich., and Eva Sherrard, of Tecumseh, Mich. The seriously injured number seventy-five, some of whom the physicians say cannot live thro' the day. The architect of the grand-stand structure is the person blamed for the fatal casualty. The stand was built unusually high to admit of space for the exhibition of wagons and carriages underneath, and the timbers were simply spiked together, instead of being mortised and braced.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by the East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

TOMATO CANS AS BREAD PANS.—Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bladen, lady editor of Taggart's Philadelphia *Sunday Times*, writes to the ladies' department of that paper as follows concerning the baking of bread in tomato cans:

"A young lady from Lancaster has sent me a beautifully baked and delicious loaf of bread which she baked in a tomato can. She says—seeing an article in which I referred to the possibility of utilizing old tomato cans—she tried baking bread in them. The result was that she found it a great saving in the amount of bread used in a family. The small-sized loaf had a crust all around, and could be cut without waste. The high pan, formed by the sides of the tomato can, also made the bread lighter. This reminds us of a fact which housekeepers sometimes forget—that buckwheat cakes raise much better in a high vessel than in a low one."

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—William H. Vanderbilt employs 27,706 men.

—George Heim, a Madison township, Perry county, gunner, shot a white squirrel last week.

—A man named McPherson killed his wife at Ukeah, Cal., recently, and was himself killed by the neighbors.

—Pietro Balbo, accused of murdering his wife in New York on Tuesday, was arrested in Wheeling, W. Va., Friday.

—Postmasters have been instructed to refuse to mail letters addressed to lottery companies or addressed to their agents as such.

—There is only one woollen mill in the State of Texas, and it netted to its owners $81,000 last year. It is situated in New Braunfels.

—King's powder mills, near South Lebanon, Ohio, blew up Friday, owing to the carelessness of an employee. Two men were killed.

—Mrs. Susan Kennedy Mears has been found guilty of the murder of Mary Gallagher at Montreal, and sentenced to be hanged on December 5.

—A poor old man died suddenly in Lebanon last week heavily insured. The body is to be exhumed. It is supposed to be another Raber case.

—Rev. Mr. Moses, of Portsmouth, N. H., is said to be the oldest preacher in New England. He is 96 years old, and has preached for sixty-five years.

—At Bodie, Cal., Friday evening, one man was killed and seven fatally injured by the fall of a car in which they were descending the Tioga mine.

—Lawyer Burnham, of Erie, who put a bullet in his own brain about a month ago, died on Friday from the effects of the shot after a long struggle with death.

—Thomas Ellis, for the murder, at Chicago, of David O'Neill, the yardmaster of the Northwestern Railroad, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

—Mr. Samuel Lemon, of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, raised an apple in his orchard this season that measures 15½ by 14¼ inches, and weighs 25 ounces.

—The fathers of Josiah Hummel and Israel Brandt, two of the Raber murderers, are endeavoring to raise enough money to take their sons' cases to the supreme court.

—Watterson says: "The game is made up, and it's Grant and Tilden, tight-hoss and pop-corn—six and six—and Uncle Sammy's deal, with the likelihood of turning a jack."

—While in West Chester on Friday Mr. D. O. Barr amused himself hunting up the title deeds of his grandfather, John Haney, who removed from that county to Westmoreland in 1807.

—The Mt. Sterling (Ky.) *Sentinel* says there were born on the 14th of September, 1879, to the wife of Martin Gibson, three sons, and all doing well. Their names are Tilden, Hendricks and Reform.

—Isaiah Stephenson, a negro of Hempstead, L. I., cut his wife's throat on Sunday, inflicting fatal wounds, attempted suicide and nearly killed the constable who arrested him. He was jealous.

—A three year old son of Cyrus Ellwine, of Mt. Nebo, Lancaster county, on Wednesday attempted to cut off the arm of his infant sister with a pen knife, and when discovered had sawed in to the bone.

—In the Court at Mount Vernon, Illinois, a few days ago, the anger of the prosecutor, John Slaughter, ran so far ahead of tardy justice that he drew a revolver and killed Robert Wilson, the defendant.

—Married three times and but 17 years of age is the history of a Mrs. Rhodes, now confined at the New Hampshire Reform School. She was sentenced on complaint of her husband for disorderly conduct.

—A new mode of collecting honey is being tried in Germany. A small apparatus, with wires, gives the bees an electric shock, and they fall to the bottom of the hive, remaining motionless for several hours.

—A dispatch from Welles, Texas, says Spiller's sawmills, near there, exploded on Monday, instantly killing James Henry, mortally wounding Nep. Powell and John Clove, of Daville, and seriously wounding or scalding five others.

—Mr. L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who was compelled to desist from all labor during the past four months on account of impaired health, has resumed his duties, much invigorated by his rest.

—The New York *World* says that in Washington last week a lot of queer, crooked things were unearthed near the treasury department. They were supposed to be Spinner's signature thrown away and petrified, but they proved to be broken sofa-springs.

—A German medical writer says that there are but two authentic cases known of five children being born at one birth. A third case is now reported from Kettwig on the Rhine. The children were well formed, though very small; but they lived only one hour.

—John Corleight was shot dead by his uncle, at Waverly, N. Y., on Friday. The uncle "didn't know the gun was loaded." The same day Paul Aubert, of New Orleans, shot and killed his mother by the accidental discharge of a gun he was cleaning.

—A bigger fool than Blondin has turned up. His name is Thompson—with a "p"—and he is following Blondin because he has made a bet of $50,000 that the acrobat will fall from the rope and be killed before he reaches the age of sixty. Blondin is now fifty-five, and Thompson is still hopeful.

—Mrs. Dickerman and Mrs. Baldwin, sisters, of Hartford, Conn., died on Monday last from poison administered by the latter first to her sister and afterward to herself. The Coroner's jury found in accordance with the above facts, and returned a verdict that Mrs. Baldwin was temporarily deranged.

—A desperate encounter occurred on Sunday night between Rev. Geo. Long, a Baptist preacher, and Frank Godey, about four miles from Springfield, Mo., in which the latter had his abdomen ripped open. He died soon after. Both were driving heavily-laden wagons in opposite directions, and neither would turn out.

—Seven brothers by the name of Sipe, all members of the Cæsarville cornet band, in Manchester township, York county, present an instance in music which no family can equal. Six of them are unmarried day laborers and farmers, still residing under the paternal roof, and ministering to the wants of their aged sire.

—A new postal law is published which allows deeds, all legal papers being printed blanks filled out in writing, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, insurance documents and policies, and the like, to go through the mails as second class mail matter at one cent per ounce. That is, such matter in open letter on one cent stamp.

—Near "Big Offset," not far from Mt. Bethel, Northampton county, a girl has been discovered who has three eyes, one of which is in the back of her head and is concealed by her hair. The eyes which are set in the natural places in her head are blue, while the third eye is of full size and a beautiful black. A gentleman of Mt. Bethel vouches for the truth of this story.

—Willie White was the three-year-old pet of a farmer's family at Fulton, Wis., and George Baumgartner, aged 16, was the drudge. George contrasted his own hard usage with the tender treatment of his employer's child until violent envy and hatred were the result. One day Willie was found hanged by the neck, his throat cut from ear to ear, and George was missing.

—A Maryland farmer thinks he has found a "sure cure" for the Canada thistle. It consists in sowing the land infested by them with buckwheat early in the spring, allowing it to grow till it is in full blossom, turning it under and again reseeding with the same grain. The last crop is harvested when ripe.

—George Worbey and Mrs. Mary McGeary, of Camden, have eloped. There is in the elopement just about enough romance to suit a strong-minded spinster. Worbey is about 40 years of age and leaves a wife and a grown son living on Liberty street, below Locust. McGeary is about 25 and leaves a husband and child on Mechanic street, above Locust. Both are ugly.

—William Lydie and Charles Morris were a young woman's rival suitors, at Asheville, N. C. After considerable coquettish hesitation she chose Morris and promised to marry him. The revengeful Lydie caught Morris in the woods, bound him to a tree and disfigured him with a knife in a horrible manner, for which the fiend has been sentenced to sixty years' imprisonment.

—A hog-scraping machine which has just been tested in Chicago worked very satisfactorily. A hog was killed, placed in the machine, and almost in an instant came out with only a few odd hairs on his head and legs. Seven hogs were passed through the machine in fifty-seven seconds, and each one came out as hairless as could be desired. With a few improvements the machine is expected to finish off 6,000 hogs in ten hours.

—The wealthiest man in Kalamazoo, Mich., was approached in the street by an excited little boy, who said: "Mister, my sister is in the flume, over there; if you'll get her out I'll give you a dollar." The man rescued the imperilled child. A few days afterward the boy entered his office and put on his desk a dollar in small coin, having broken open a toy bank and sold a hobby horse to raise the amount.

—Professor Cosgrove, the aeronaut, and C. H. Williams, the manager of Woodward Gardens, attempted to make a balloon ascension at San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, but their balloon became unmanageable, and striking the telegraph wires the bag was ripped open and the occupants were thrown to the ground. Williams was fearfully crushed, and died in a few minutes. Cosgrove at latest accounts was insensible, and is not likely to recover.

—A sheet of iron, said to be the largest ever turned out in Western Pennsylvania, was rolled Thursday morning at the Union Iron Mills, Carnagie Bros. & Co., on Thirty-third street, Pittsburgh. The plate, which is 30 inches broad, 3 inches thick, 13 feet in length, and weighing 5,000 pounds, was heated by E. Schiller and rolled by John Zimmer. The sheet is one of thirty-six, ordered by the Government for the United States Navy Yard at Chester, Pa.

—Rev. Albert Whiting, an American missionary in China, died of famine fever while ministering to the starving natives. The Governor of the province offered to defray the expense of sending the body home, and, when it was explained to him that Americans did not share in the Chinese horror of being buried in a foreign country, he gave a plot of ground in which to make a grave, and deputed twelve Chinamen to worship the dead clergyman's spirit.

—A serious accident occurred at about 8 o'clock on Saturday morning near Middleburg, N. C., on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad. The engine boiler of a cotton gin exploded, killing three negroes instantly. Two of the men were operatives around the gin and the other was sitting on a farm wagon one hundred yards distant and was struck by a piece of boiler iron. Everything around the gin was torn to atoms. The accident was caused by a defect in the pump of the engine and lack of water in the boiler.

—Andrew Tracy, the young McKean county lawyer who was to have been hung yesterday for murdering his cousin, a girl with whom he was madly in love, was on Friday last granted a reprieve by the Governor until November 6th, in order to let the case be again presented to the Board of Pardons. The reprieve was granted at the solicitation of Hon. S. R. Mason and Miss Helen Tracy. His case was before the Board of Pardons in September, but new facts showing his insanity are said to have been discovered.

—Quite a sensation was created on Main street, San Buenaventura, Cal., by the appearance of one Ramon Boneas in a state of complete nudity, who rushed frantically up the street from his residence and before he could be secured dashed into the Catholic church where early Mass was being held. Proceeding to the altar where the astonished Father was officiating, he lay down at full length, demanding to be nailed to the cross. About this time a constable escorted him to the lock-up. It is not known whether insanity or *aguardiente* was the trouble.

—The Holland *Clarion* says there is man now serving a two years' term of imprisonment in the Lancaster county prison for forgery, who can't write his own nor any other person's name. His name is Al. Chamberlin, from the upper part of the county. The informant says he is feeble-minded and previous to his trial his cell-mates told him if he would plead guilty he would get a shorter sentence, which he did. He has served fourteen months of his sentence and will doubtless live the remaining nine months and come out a free man, having done what we think no other man in the world ever did before, viz., served a term of imprisonment for forgery, when he can't write his own name.

—Mrs. Benjamin Abbott, of Smyrna, Delaware, has recently lost her seventh husband by death. Her maiden name was Williams, and she has been successively Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Abbott. In every instance save the first she has married widowers, some of them with children, and one occasion in her early married life she went to an almshouse and took from it three children, and raised them. She never has had any children of her own. All her life has been passed in the neighborhood of Smyrna, and all her husbands were buried by the same undertaker. She is eighty-six years old, and four years ago married her last husband, who was then seventy-eight years old.

—Prof. Wise, the most experienced aeronaut in the country except Prof. King, has in all probability met the fate of Donaldson four years ago. He made an ascension from St. Louis on Sunday, Sept. 28th, taking as his only companion Mr. George Burr, a business man of that city. Almost no ballast was carried, a mistake which was probably fatal, for it is only by throwing out ballast that the aeronaut is enabled to maintain a safe altitude when above woods or water, or when it is dangerous to make a landing. From the direction taken by Prof. Wise's balloon it is possible he crossed Lake Michigan and has descended somewhere in the Michigan woods, or in Canada, out of immediate reach of telegraph or railroad; but the chances are against his being seen again alive.

SET BACK FORTY-TWO YEARS.—I was troubled for years with kidney complaint, gravel, etc.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about; was an old worn out man all over; could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial.—(Father.)

Gov. Hendricks in Ohio.

Gov. Hendricks, who is on the stump in Ohio in favor of Ewing and the Democratic State ticket, delivered a very able speech at Eaton some days ago, of which the following is a portion:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I need not remind you that during the years following the close of the war your minds were disturbed by the most profound anxiety for the public welfare. There was no more work for the sword. Overcome and disbanded the troops of the South had returned to their homes. Acquiescence in Federal authority was complete and universal. Nevertheless, favoritism, extravagance and corruption pervaded and poisoned the public service and went unrebuked and unchecked. Unnecessary and extravagant expenditures burdened the people with oppressive taxes and withdrew large volumes of currency from the channels of trade and added to the evils of contraction. Finally, in the fall of 1873, the evils of vicious administration and of unequal and unfair legislation culminated in a financial panic and disaster that struck and paralyzed all the business pursuits and useful enterprises of the country. At once the people realized the extent and magnitude of the calamity. They abandoned faith and hope in the Republican party and trusted to themselves for the recovery of lost property. Promptly and earnestly the work was undertaken. Eighteen hundred and seventy-four was a memorable year. A Democratic House was chosen, charged with the duty of retrenchment and reform. In every household an economy was adopted more rigid than ever before known. Labor was active and diligent to the utmost extent of possible employment. The results are now seen and realized. Individual economy, practiced everywhere throughout the country, had the effect to reduce our purchases abroad as follows: From 1873 to 1874 the reduction was $74,729,868; from 1874 to 1875 it was $34,400,906; from 1875 to 1876, $72,264,240; from 1876 to 1877, $9,518,015, and from 1877 to 1878 the reduction was $14,271,594. The economy of the people in 1878, as compared with 1873, in the consumption of foreign goods was about $200,000,000.

During the same period the diligent industry of the people so increased our agricultural productions, and such was the condition of the foreign market, that our exports for sale abroad in 1878 were $172,369,159 more than in 1873, and in the year 1878 our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports by the sum of $259,709,954. It is a striking fact that in 1873, the year before the Democratic House was chosen, our purchases exceeded our sales abroad by $119,656,288, and that after three years of Democratic control of the House the figures were reversed, and as I have said the exports in the year 1879 exceeded the imports by $257,706,964. The balances against us in 1873 marked the increase of our indebtedness and the figures of 1878 indicated its reduction.

Our exports of merchandise during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 exceeded our imports in the sum of $508,449,296. I am not able to give accurately the excess for the present year, but I suppose it is safe to state it at $240,000,000, making $748,449,296 for the five years named. In these statements I rely upon the tables prepared by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Sherman claims for himself the credit of resumption, and that the policies of his party have given us assurances of better times. What had he or his party to do with resumption? How have they contributed to a return of prosperity? In the winter of 1875 Mr. Sherman as the representative of a party caucus, reported and urged the Resumption bill. It became a law by the vote of all the Republicans, and over the vote against it of all the Democrats in Congress. Who now claims for that measure that it facilitated resumption, or in any degree alleviated the calamities of hard times, or that its tendency was to place the business of the country upon a firmer and surer foundation? Is any man so credulous to believe that resumption, permanent and reliable, could rest upon borrowed gold? "Public confidence and financial stability can not be made to rest upon borrowed gold?" When trade and commerce gave assurance that the supply of the precious metals was permanent and would constantly increase then confidence became established, and the paper currency took its place by the side of gold and silver. You all now know that resumption has come of trade and commerce, the result of foreign balances in our favor, and not at all because of any Congressional declaration or requirement. The resumption clause was properly denounced by the St. Louis Convention as a hindrance to resumption. It was as well a hindrance to prosperity. It was a terror to capital, and stood in the way of the employment of labor. Our money, paper and coin, is now of equal value, and readily convertible, and we indulge the hope of better times in spite of the resumption law and of its kindred party devices. All along the pathway of that measure are strewn broken fortunes and ruined enterprises.

Do you believe our country needed to have been the scene of a financial and commercial panic? Our lands are rich, our people intelligent and industrious, and the world's markets have been open to our products. Yet the panic did come, and its continued and terrible hold upon the country for the long period of five years, in spite of the great efforts of the people, showed that its causes were to be found down deep in bad public policies and in maladministration. Mr. Sherman tells you that prosperity is now coming and that he is its author. You and I are then mistaken in supposing that economy on the part of the people reduced the purchases abroad. It was not the diligent labor of the people, the rich lands, the abundant rains in their season and the great crops that enabled us to supply the extraordinary foreign demand, such a demand indeed as we never knew before. Mr. Sherman did it. It was his tears of sympathy over the sufferings of the people and not the rains falling from the clouds that moistened the earth and caused it to yield so abundantly. Never was claim made so bold and brazen and yet so false. To him and his party we reply: You squandered the public money; you continued extravagant appropriations; you hindered production by promoting the strife of sections and the hatred of races; you legislated for favorite interests and against the people; and now, when the rigid economy and diligent industry of the people and propitious seasons and a favorable condition of the foreign market combine to give us better times and to gladden us with the hope of returning prosperity, you cannot claim merit or support. The equality and convertibility of our currency is in spite of the hindrance of the Resumption law, and we cherish the hope of better times in spite of the evil influence of bad policies and maladministration.

A Republican House demonetized silver; a Democratic House restored it. The silver money now flows into the channels of trade and commerce, and, like red blood in the veins and arteries, gives life and strength.

* * * * * * *

Coming in as the present Executive did it would seem that he should wear the robes of office modestly. He and his countrymen know that he was not elected. Full 250,000 majority of the popular vote was against him, and a decided majority of the electors duly chosen. In his promotion, by agents and agencies the most detestable, the rights of the people were defied and trampled under foot. Must that be followed by the repeated defeat of the will of the people in the exercise of the veto? On what side will you stand? I appeal to you to stand for free legislation and against such an abuse of a constitutional power; to stand for free and fair elections and against all party supervision for corrupt ends.

Is the time ever to come when the disturbances and bloodshed in the South will be attributed to any other cause than political passion? The influences that produce crime in other localities exist to a like extent in that section. Ambition, avarice, jealousy, revenge drive men into crime everywhere. But you assume that they do not exist as evil influences in the South, and that men are false and cruel only in the midst of political strife. I appeal to your consciousness that you are as good and true and honorable men as ever. Crime should be denounced and punished whatever the circumstances, whether committed in the midst of political excitement or in stealth and secret. I make no apology for it. But when it is attributed to Democratic principles or to Democratic organization I denounce the falsehood of the accusation and the meanness of its author. The great and leading sentiment of Democracy is equality and justice, and crime cannot spring from such a source.

FACTS INCONTROVERTIBLE.—The people of Cambria county, or a goodly portion of them at least, will substantiate the fact—

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $3.50 to $2.75, we are never out of them;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $4.00 to $3.00, we always have them on hand;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $5.50 to $4.00, they are always in stock;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $6.75 to $5.75, we can always find them for customers;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $8.50 to $6.75, we don't tell people we have just sold the last suit;

That when we reduce the price of a suit of clothes from $12.25 to $10.50, we can always furnish a perfect fit.

Remember that the goods quoted above are lined throughout, and are saleable, desirable and serviceable clothing.

Pants we can sell in jeans from 50c. up; in cotton worsted from 90c. up; in cassimeres from $2.75 up. In gents' furnishing goods we can sell white laundried shirts from 40c. up; calico shirts from 20c. up; undershirts and drawers from 20c. up; suspenders from 6c. up; half hose from 4c. up; hats from 25c. up; caps from 5c. up. The largest stock of trunks and valises in Altoona.

Remember we are slaughtering summer clothing, straw hats, etc., in order to close out all kind of summer wear at the New Clothing Depot, 1230 Eleventh avenue, which is known far and near as the cheapest house in the trade, and the best place in the country to buy good clothing, hats, caps and furnishing goods at honest prices.

CHARLES SIMON,
In Dr. Christy's Building, in rear of Logan House, Altoona, Pa.

DR. J. L. MCKEE, of 149 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, one of the oldest and most reliable physicians of the Uroscopian system of diagnosing diseases of the internal organs, is daily curing the most severe chronic cases, and by his successful method has gained the confidence of the community. Send him a vial of morning urine by express (not by mail), with name and age, and have the necessary medicine sent for a cure. Charges moderate. [8-12.—e.o.w.3m.]

Five Hundred Thousand Strong.

In the past few months there has been more than 500,000 bottles of **Shiloh's Cure sold.** Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 persons afflicted with **Consumption** have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitis yield at once; hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it let us say: If you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life, don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Druggist, Ebensburg, Pa. [9-12,'79.—e.o.w.6m.]

Strange People.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community? We say strange, because they seem willing to suffer and pass their days miserably—made so by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility—when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg.

THE PRINCIPAL CLOTHING HOUSE
—IS FAMOUS—
OAK HALL

This Long Established Clothing House,
Known all the Country Round,

HAS been brushed up with improvements in the house and the stock, and is in working trim for the coming season, 1879-1880, with an unapproachable assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

That beats all our own former efforts for beauty and completeness.

Everywhere the note of brisk times is sounding, and Oak Hall is on time—ready now—to show the people the most worthy Exhibition of Ready-made Clothing that can be seen anywhere in America.

People may guess that Wanamaker & Brown have not been idle these past summer months when they come and see the familiar but new look on the old-fashioned rooms, and note the quantity and quality of the

FAVORITE BRAND OF CLOTHING
THAT IS
TO MAKE BUSINESS SPIN
And the Salesrooms of
OAK HALL to Bristle with Activity.

Prices will not be in question, for while, touching the assortment, there will be

Rooms Full of Clothing for Rough Work,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Store Wear,
Rooms Full of Clothing for Fine Dress,

All made up to our own high standard of manufacture, there will be prices so low marked on the garments that even the wholesale work being retailed is thrown completely in the shade. There is only one

OAK HALL FOR GOOD CLOTHING,

And Mr. Wanamaker's respects to old friends and new patrons, to say that there are Open Doors and hearty welcome every week-day for all who choose to come in to buy or look or compare; and this house-warming invitation is cordially extended to everybody to drop in and see the changes and additions in convenience and stock in the

Oak Hall of 1879.

☞ A sufficient force of polite salesmen are in attendance to promptly wait on customers, and the number will be increased for any extra hurry of business.
☞ The MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is the special care of gentlemen of long experience.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall, 6th and Market, Philadelphia.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

THE LATEST NEWS AND BEST!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS
IN GREAT PROFUSION AT
FREIDHOFF'S CHEAP STORE!

While so many are looking forward to the coming Presidential election in hopes of being the lucky ones, the subscriber has concluded to remain in the mercantile business and give it his undivided attention by supplying his friends and the public generally with ALL KIND OF GOODS

AT PRICES SO LOW
THAT NONE CAN OR DARE COMPETE WITH HIM.

Buyers will always find a full and elegant stock of everything to be found in a country store, comprising a complete line of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Groceries Hardware, Tinware,
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Cigars, Tobacco, Canned Goods, &c.,

Also, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, FISH, SALT by the bushel and barrel, DRUGS, NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY, BRUSHES, BROOMS, &c. I have likewise added to my stock

BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,

which will be sold at the remarkable low price of 75 cents each. Also for sale, the

BEST AND QUICKEST BUTTER-PRODUCING CHURN EVER INVENTED.

☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kinds of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious stable for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopeful for many future ones, I remain, as ever,

N. J. FREIDHOFF.
High Street, Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1879.

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

Ever displayed in Altoona is now ready for inspection in unsurpassable elegance and unequalled variety at

GODFREY WOLF'S
POPULAR PIONEER
FASHION EMPORIUM!

AS TO QUALITY, NEATNESS, DURABILITY AND FIT, THE
ROCHESTER MAKE OF CLOTHING
Is really the best in the market, while in stock and prices we defy competition.
NO HOUSE IN BLAIR COUNTY CAN COMPARE WITH OURS.
So don't fail before investing in a new suit to call and inspect the goods at
GODFREY WOLF'S UNRIVALLED CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Twelfth Street, Next Door to the Postoffice, Altoona, Pa.

October 3, 1879.-tf. D. EINSTEIN, Manager.

PLAIN FACTS!

PLAIN
TO THE PEOPLE OF
PLAIN
PLAIN
CAMBRIA AND ADJOINING COUNTIES!
PLAIN
We hereby respectfully inform you all that we have just opened an immense and elegant stock of
PLAIN
PLAIN
Gents' and Youths' Hats and Caps,
PLAIN
Shirts, Overalls, Underwear,
PLAIN
PLAIN
PLAIN
PLAIN
NECKWEAR, and a full line of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS, on the sale of which we guarantee to purchasers a saving of fully twenty-five per cent. on the dollar, which will surely compensate any one for fare and other needful expenses to visiting Altoona. Besides the above, we have other lines of Goods which we will make it worth while for any person to buy. Remember the place, as this is SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.
PLAIN
. B. CORN & CO., } Opposite New B'ld'gs Going Up. { 1307 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
PLAIN
INFORM YOUR NEIGHBORS OF THE GOOD NEWS AND

PLAIN FACTS!

F. A. SHOEMAKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall Street
BAXTER & CO.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY MORNING, - OCT. 10, 1879.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

HERE, THERE AND THE OTHER PLACE.

—[illegible] Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco. [11-3.-1y.]

—[illegible] for the fun-loving Hackett.

—Fresh fish at N. J. Freidhoff's every [illegible].

—Best fresh hams in the market at N. J. Freidhoff's, High street.

—Mason's one quart glass jars always in stock at Freidhoff's, High street.

—Mr. Joseph Cole, of Millville, died suddenly of heart disease last Sunday.

—Fine Jersey sweet potatoes constantly on hand at Freidhoff's, High street.

—[illegible] thirty residents of this vicinity ex[illegible] Loretto on Wednesday.

—The thermometer has on several occasions marked as high as 88° during the past ten days.

—Nearly a dozen squirrels have been killed in this neighborhood during the current week.

—Freidhoff's is the only place in Ebensburg where you can buy genuine Goshen cheese.

—The latest news from the Ebensburg colony in Kansas is that all are well and getting along finely.

—Three barns have been destroyed by incendiary fires in Westmoreland county within the past few weeks.

—Dr. Thomas Maher, lately returned from [illegible], is reported to be lying dangerously ill at his home in Blairsville.

—A fine lot of ladies' coats and ladies' hats on J. Teitelbaum's shelves, Loretto. These are marked way down.

—The largest and cheapest stock of men's and boys' overcoats may now be sampled at J. Teitelbaum's, Loretto.

—The attendance of lawyers at Argument Court on Tuesday comprised nearly every member of the bar in the county.

—The P. R. R. wheel foundry at Altoona was damaged to some extent by fire on Friday last. Loss about $500.

—A full line of all colors of stocking yarns just received from the Ebensburg Woolen Company at N. J. Freidhoff's, High street.

—A special train ran to Cresson and back Tuesday afternoon to bring hither those who desired to attend the session of Presbytery.

—The record recently won by Rowell, the great English "walkist," is what the Hollidaysburg *Standard* calls a handsome legs-acy.

—Just received, a full line of one, two and three gallon stone crocks at N. J. Freidhoff's, which will be sold lower than at any other store in town.

—[illegible] block, High street, is being repainted in elegant style by Mr. John L. [illegible] and sons, who are knights of the brush not to be sneezed at.

—[illegible] Reigers caught nine elegant bass in Shenkle's dam Tuesday afternoon. The largest measured ten inches, and none was less than seven inches.

—A large train filled with passengers from Pittsburgh and intermediate points went over the Bell's Gap railroad to Lloydsville on an excursion Wednesday.

—An infant daughter of our friend Peter [illegible], Esq., of Summerhill, died on Sunday morning last. The bereaved parents and family have our sympathies.

—It is said that Judge Orvis intends to resign his present position next Spring for the purpose of accepting the solicitorship of a [illegible] railroad company.

—A [illegible] hours' walking contest will come off on the Johnstown Fair grounds to-morrow afternoon between a number of employes of the Gautier Steel Works.

—John A. Lemon, of Hollidaysburg, says the *Register* of that village, has become a chicken-fancier. This, of course, is [illegible] that he is an admirer of legis[illegible].

—Argument Court met here Tuesday, with his honor Judge Dean presiding, and remained in session throughout the day. Nothing of much importance to the general public was transacted.

—The [illegible]ville Woolen Factory, worth [illegible], was destroyed by fire last Saturday. [illegible] burned out about one year ago. [illegible] by disaster, the stockholders will rebuild it.

—J. A. Teitelbaum, Loretto, has the largest stock of boots and shoes ever brought to [illegible], and the cheapest. You [illegible] in this line, don't you? Then [illegible] just here.

—Our friend Capt. J. Mann, a prominent and progressive citizen of Altoona, dropped in to see us for a moment or two [illegible]. Hope he'll Mann-age to come [illegible] next time.

—[illegible] of Adams township, has been left wifeless and childless within the [illegible] weeks, his wife dying first and [illegible] children following in rapid succession. Diphtheria did the sad work.

—We were so much entrenched upon by advertisements this week that we were compelled to withhold "Sketches of Pioneer Life," our Indian letter, and several other articles intended for the present issue.

—[illegible] is the only man in Ebensburg who uses the Cambria Iron Company's steel horseshoes, the best shoe that is made, and [illegible] exceedingly low price of 50 and [illegible] cents. Also, horse shoe nails.

—[illegible] of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, is to deliver an address at the Bedford county fair [illegible]. Any way you take him, the [illegible] is a regular gold-bouster," or Filler-[illegible] please, and will no doubt Filler [illegible].

—Rev. William Lynch severed his connection as pastor of the First M. E. church, [illegible] last Sunday, after having administered to the spiritual wants of that congregation in an acceptable manner for the [illegible] three years.

—It appears that some folks in around here for more years have got nary [illegible] it must be they have no eyes to [illegible] earned honestly the money [illegible] year in and year out with so [illegible] pertinacity.

—[illegible] Dick, our neighbor two doors [illegible]wardly, celebrated his 40th birthday last Tuesday. He set it up lively [illegible]—the cigars, we mean. If he lives to be twice that many years old, [illegible] above ground, will be sorry.

—A session of the Blairsville Presbytery [illegible] Presbyterian Church was held in [illegible] this week, beginning Tuesday [illegible] ending Wednesday evening. About [illegible] ministers and a large number of elders and other church officers were in attendance.

—[illegible] Weisser & Co., of this place, have shipped about two hundred and [illegible] of chestnuts to other markets. [illegible] per bushel here is the price now [illegible] the fruit, which, though extremely [illegible], is not likely to fall below those [illegible].

—[illegible] that the "survivors" of the [illegible] expedition residing in this and adjoining county of Indiana will go [illegible] in the neighborhood of Indiana [illegible] the 16th or 17th of the present [illegible] spend a week or two in fishing.

—[illegible] apples of the season, so far as [illegible], were grown on the McBride [illegible] Cambria township. At least the [illegible] us were unsurpassable in size [illegible] unquestionable in flavor, though if [illegible] in the balance they would probably [illegible] found wanting.

—Conrad Seibert, of Conemaugh [illegible], after quarreling with his wife, Saturday last concluded that this world was all [illegible] show and accordingly shot himself in his left breast with a revolver. But [illegible] proved defective and he [illegible] ain't likely to.

—V. S. Barker & Bro. have considerable [illegible] advertising columns this week, [illegible] they pledge themselves to [illegible] irrefragable proofs and to [illegible] of all who have money [illegible] kind of goods and wish to [illegible] can do it to the best advantage. [illegible] about it.

—Our esteemed townsman and ex-[illegible] player Mr. Alex. Y. Jones [illegible] Saturday. He has been a [illegible] McKean county for a year or two [illegible] understand he has it in his mind [illegible] among us again. If [illegible], we bid him welcome!

—[illegible] of Cambria township, [illegible] a twig no more than [illegible] which depend twelve [illegible] number was *fourteen*) well-[illegible] full-grown apples of the [illegible]. It certainly gets away with [illegible] that has yet come within [illegible] observation.

—[illegible] Davis, of the firm of L. & S. [illegible] has gone to the for[illegible] county to attend to the extensive [illegible] interests of Mr. Thomas [illegible] that section during the pendency [illegible] campaign, in which the latter [illegible] considerable concern. [illegible] accompanied Mr. Davis, which [illegible] in getting out timber.

—The large double column width advertisement of M. Wolf, 1427 Eleventh avenue, [illegible] Simon, corner 11th avenue and [illegible] Altoona—two of the most popular and reliable clothing men in that city—[illegible] in our next issue, when we shall [illegible] more to say of them and the [illegible] bigger bargains they have in [illegible] who favor them with a visit.

—Our friend of old Portage railroad days, Mr. E. B. Westfall, for years a locomotive engineer on the Western Division of the P. R. R., and not a great while ago promoted to the position of Superintendent of the Middle Division of the Philadelphia and Erie R. R., was so severely burned by the explosion of a coal oil tank on the line of the latter railroad a few days ago that his life is despaired of.

—One man came to town on Wednesday, from a half dozen miles to the westward, with all the way twenty-five bushels of chestnuts for sale. He wanted $2.25 per bushel for them, and when he discovered that the price had run down to the dimensions of a Bland dollar, he first said it was strange and afterward swore that what everybody said must be true, though it was an outrage on honest industry.

—Attention is invited to the card of Messrs. McNevin & Yeager, dealers in cooking and heating stoves and manufacturers of tinware, etc., Altoona, Pa., whom we know to be enterprising and deserving young gentlemen, and as such we have no hesitation in commending them to public patronage. With a fine store, large stock, low prices and untiring industry they cannot fail to please all who favor them with their patronage.

—It is stated that a new postoffice to be called "Pindle" is asked for by parties who in other days received their mail matter at Bethel, Blacklick township, Cambria county. The name is proposed to be given in honor of Mr. A. T. Pindle, agent for the Rex real estate in Blacklick township, but whether such postoffice is actually demanded by the wants of the people, we are not just now prepared to say, nor is it perhaps any of our "biz."

—Peter McManus, formerly of Gallitzin, this county, who is to be hanged to-day (Thursday) at Sunbury for the murder of Hesser, has made a statement implicating two men named Canning and Rhoads, the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth, in the foul deed. The statement says that Rhoads struck the fatal blow with a hammer. Rhoads was tried some years ago for the murder of a Mrs. Chamberlain. Canning denies the truth of the statement.

—Samuel Benson, a colored barber of Hollidaysburg, may have attempted to commit suicide on Monday last, as reported, by leaping into the Juniata river from the railing of the Gaysport bridge, but that there were four feet of water in said stream at the time we beg leave to doubt. However, Benson, who had been on a prolonged spree, was fished out a wetter though evidently not a wiser man, for we read that he disappeared soon after, and it is feared that he has gone and done it for sure this time.

—The preliminary examination of Mr. James M. Walters, a student-at-law in the office of Hon. James Potts, Johnstown, was held in the office of A. V. Barker, Esq., Ebensburg, on Tuesday afternoon of this week. The full examining committee was present, viz: Messrs. Reade, Elder, Rose, Barker and Shoemaker. It is understood that Mr. Walters underwent the initial test with much credit to himself. The final examination, according to the rules, will not come off till the regular December term of Court.

—Through some incomprehensible misapprehension on our part, for we certainly knew better, our somewhat aged but still vigorous friend Dr. Wm. R. Findley, of Altoona, who evidently reads the FREEMAN with attention and we hope profit, was posted in these columns last week as a leading homœopathist of that city, while truth to tell he is a successful and uncompromising practitioner of the allopathic school, and couldn't be tempted to touch homœopathy with a forty-foot pole. We make the correction with pleasure.

—We received an invitation from our "It" and genial friend C. M. Hackett, local editor of the Altoona *Call*, to go to a "hog roast" at Kittanning Point Tuesday morning last, to be attended by numerous printers and other good fellows. But the weather was then so intensely warm that we said to ourself that roast hog would taste better at Christmas, and we wondered, why it wasn't an ice cream festival. Anyhow the invitation didn't reach us until too late to attend. Still the gentleman who sent it has our thanks all the same.

—Wm. Trout, wife and two little daughters, of Altoona, went on a nutting expedition to the vicinity of Gallitzin, this county, Saturday last, and while there the two little ones wandered away from their parents and were soon lost in the woods. The alarm was speedily given and several members of the Vigilant Fire Company of Altoona turned out to search for them, but meantime the children found their way to a farm house, which they reached late at night, and from thence word was sent to the searching party of their safety.

—Mr. Cal. M. Hackett is welcomed back to the reportorial ranks by all hands. In other years he most acceptably filled the position of local news-gatherer for the Altoona *Tribune*, and did much to make a reputation for that lively little daily which has not not been and we trust will never be lost. And now he is back in Altoona again, this time as local editor of the *Daily Call*. We always did like that *Call*, only when it indulged in naughty things about the printers' picnic management, and hereafter we shall set double store upon it and its home jottings.

—For a bunch of elegant cigars, "mine host" McIntyre, of the Central Hotel, Altoona, will please accept the thanks of ye editor, who knows whereof he affirms when he says that a better meal cannot be obtained anywhere than at the hotel aforesaid, which well deserves the patronage of all readers of the FREEMAN who may have occasion to visit that city. For the information of all such, we would say that the Central Hotel is on Eleventh avenue, opposite the Opera House, where a hearty welcome and the best of accommodation await all who seek its hospitable shelter.

—Benjamin F. Higgins, of Lower Yoder township, this county, shot his wife on Saturday last. Several of the shot entered her right arm, while one of them penetrated her body in the vicinity of the heart. The woman says her husband was quarreling with her and threatened to put an end to her existence, that she quickly stepped inside, closing the door, and that he thereupon fired at her, the shot passing through the door. Ten of them lodged in her hand and arm and one in her breast. It is likely the affair will be fully investigated, and if murder was attempted the facts will appear in due time.

—As the printers' picnic very effectually knocked the wind out of the stereotyped story about "J. C. Martin, Cambria FREEMAN, Portage, Pa." so persistently indulged in for several weeks by that delectable sheet, the Johnstown *Tribune*, the sweet-scented Swank has been forced to seek a new outlet for his ribald wit, which he does by attempting to convey the impression that we paid for a little personal notice of ourself published in the Altoona *Call* of Friday last and marked "It," just for the fun of the thing, by the writer thereof, our jocose friend Cal. Hackett, local editor of the spicy little sheet in question.

—One of the neatest arranged and best filled stores in Altoona has just been opened on Eleventh avenue by a gentleman named Moss, agent for the American Tea Company, and we can only say after looking through it that it contains the largest and best stock of coffees, teas and spices we have ever seen on exhibition anywhere, while in the matter of prices—well, just think of good ground coffee at ten cents per pound and everything else in propotion. Such an establishment deserves to succeed, and succeed it will we are sure if honest goods and fair prices can accomplish it. See double column advertisement on this page.

—We stated last week that Mr. Thomas Dumphy, of St. Augustine, this county, had taken his fast Hambletonian horse "Dan" to Indiana to trot for a stake at the county fair held there on the 30th ultimo and the 1st, 2d and 3d instant. Owing to the fact that the animal had not been entered at the proper time, "Dan" was debarred from going on the track as a contestant, though he gave an exhibition trot which was much admired by a large audience. It is generally understood that objection to the entering of "Dan" was not originally made by the managers of the Fair, but by owners of rival horses, who were by no means confident they could travel away from the Cambria county horse.

—The Johnstown *Tribune* says that a two-year-old child of Mr. Conrad Kring, of Adams township, one mile beyond Frogtown, was burned to death Friday afternoon. The father of the little one had gone out to his work on the farm just after dinner, and Mrs. Kring left the house soon afterward for the purpose of picking some beans. During the absence of the parents the child procured a small stick, which she lighted at the stove, and then accidentally set fire to her clothing, which was almost entirely burned from the body. When found by the horrified mother, a short time after, the poor little girl was lying near the stove, on her knees, with her face resting on the floor. The sympathy of Mr. Kring's many friends will be tendered in this sad bereavement.

—Rev. Father Gilson, an old-time pastor of the Catholic congregation of Ebensburg, now on a visit from his far-off home in "Merry England" to relatives in this place, prominent among whom are his two sisters, Mrs. Joseph McDonald and Mrs. Winnie Moore, celebrated first Mass on Sunday last and delivered a plain, practical and pertinent sermon during second Mass at the Church of the Holy Name on the gospel of the day, in which is described the miracle performed by our Saviour in healing a certain man afflicted with the palsy. The Rev. gentleman, although whitened with the frosts of seventy odd winters, looks as hale and hearty as in days of yore, with every prospect for many years of usefulness still before him in the land of his birth, of which he is an honored citizen.

ROSTER OF THE FIRST CAMBRIA GUARDS.—The first military organization of Ebensburg, known as the Cambria Guards, left this place for Mexico on the 2d day of Jan. 1847. Arriving at their point of destination, they became incorporated with the 2d Pennsylvania regiment, in which organization they were known as Co. B. They participated in a number of brilliant contests against General Santa Anna's troops, and, though sometimes hard pushed, were never defeated. They returned home in August, 1848, and received a most fitting welcome. We present below the roster of the company, with what information we have been enabled to glean of the names of the survivors and their present whereabouts, the names of the killed, and also the names of those who have died and where. Such particulars as we have embodied stand in danger of being lost sight of in the kaleidoscopic changes of time, but we make an effort to rescue them from unmerited oblivion. The date of the roster is December, 1846.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, James Murray; afterwards Associate Judge for Cambria county; died in Ebensburg in 1878.

First Lieutenant, Charles H. Heyer; returned home and died in Ebensburg in 1855.

Second Lieutenant, Charles McDermitt; died in California subsequent to the war.

Second Junior Lieutenant, John G. Given; lives in Iowa City.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William A. Todd; promoted from the ranks to Lieutenant of 11th regiment, U. S. army; died in Indiana, Pa., in 1859.

Second Sergeant, David Mills; a captain in Geary's Pa. command during the rebellion; lives at Gallitzin.

Third Sergeant, Barnabas McDermitt; Lieutenant Colonel in the 54th Pa. regiment during the rebellion; afterward Steward of the Cambria county Poor House; now lives in Altoona.

Fourth Sergeant, William Mills; lives in Ebensburg.

First Corporal, Alexander B. Cummings; died in Mexico.

Second Corporal, James Skelly; lives in Texas.

Third Corporal, Milton Roberts; afterward Prothonotary of Cambria county; died in Ebensburg in 1856.

Fourth Corporal, Edward A. Downey; dead.

MUSICIANS.

John R. Litzinger; died in Mexico.

Robert Litzinger; Major, Lieut. Colonel and Colonel during the rebellion; afterward a printer in Ebensburg and Johnstown; now a policeman in the latter place.

PRIVATES.

James Ashcraft, died in Mexico.

Francis Byrne, lives in Susquehanna township.

Thomas Bradley, lives in Altoona.

Abraham H. Burkhart, killed in Mexico.

John W. Cameron, died here.

Joshua E. Campbell, whereabouts not known.

James Collins, whereabouts not known.

Richard J. Crozier; Captain in a Pa. regiment during the rebellion; lives in Altoona.

Edward Dougherty, lives in Ebensburg.

Samuel Deal, whereabouts not known.

Thomas O. Evans, came to Ebensburg and died.

John E. Evans, lives in Ohio.

John Francis, died in New Orleans.

Francis Fultz, dead.

Noah Goldman, died in Mexico.

John B. Hoover, lives in Armstrong county.

Adam Helzell, whereabouts not known.

John D. Hughes, lives in Johnstown.

William Hood, lives in Indiana county.

James Jackson, whereabouts not known.

Peter Kaylor; Lieutenant in a Pa. regiment during the rebellion, and killed at Chancellorsville.

John S. Lambaugh, came back and died in Jackson township.

William McLaughlin, died in Mexico.

Archibald S. McCune, died subsequently in Ebensburg.

Francis C. McDermitt, lives in Altoona.

Joseph Mardis, lives in Blacklick township.

Edward Mountney, killed in Mexico.

Jesse D. Parrish; afterward a Commissioner of Cambria county; lives in Ebensburg.

Silas Plummer, killed in Mexico.

Archibald Patterson, killed in Mexico.

John T. Robbins, whereabouts not known.

George Sword, died in Mexico.

George W. Todd; promoted to be First Sergeant of Company; a Major in a Pa. regiment during the rebellion, and killed at Fredericksburg.

William Weakland, stayed in Mexico.

William W. Wise; a Captain in a Pa. regiment during the rebellion; lives in Tennessee.

Harry L. Armor, left in Mexico.

John A. Blair; afterwards Sheriff of Cambria county; lives in Ebensburg.

William Bruce; subsequently a P. R. R. engineer on Western Division, lives in Iowa.

David Buchanan, came back and died in Armagh, Indiana county.

William Crum, missing at New Orleans.

Layman Cole, died in Mexico.

David Cramer, whereabouts not known.

Benjamin F. Davis, lives in some Western State.

Cornelius Donoughe, dead.

Evan D. Evans; Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant in two Emergency companies during the rebellion; at present Constable for the East ward of Ebensburg.

Daniel O. Evans; First Lieutenant and Captain in two Emergency companies during the rebellion; lives in Ebensburg.

Henry Evy, killed in the late war.

John W. Frederick, came back home, and thought to be dead.

Samuel Fulton, ditto, and thought to be dead.

J. Irvin Gregg; a Colonel during the rebellion; at present a Colonel in the cavalry arm of the U. S. army.

Theophilus L. Heyer; a non-commissioned and commissioned officer in a Pa. regiment during the rebellion; lives in Baltimore, Md.

Jacob Hauser, whereabouts unknown.

Abraham Hendricks, died in Mexico. He was the first man of the Company to die.

Samuel M. Holliday, dead.

Michael Kaylor, lives in Allegheny township.

Andrew Lewis; afterward Captain of Co. A, 11th Penn'a. Reserves; killed in the Seven Days' fight before Richmond.

Dennis A. Litzinger, lives in West Virginia.

Patrick A. Murray, died in Mexico.

George Moses, dead.

Wm R. McLaughlin, died in New Orleans.

Thomas D. Martin, died in New Orleans.

George W. Neff, whereabouts unknown.

Daniel Plummer, died in Mexico.

John Plummer, died in Mexico.

Silas Plummer, died in Mexico.

James W. Rhey, promoted to Lieutenant in 11th regiment U. S. army; resigned, and now lives in Lancaster.

John Spencer, whereabouts not known.

Wm. Smith, ditto.

James Thompson, subsequently died in California.

James Weakland, whereabouts unknown.

Daniel Vansrunk, ditto.

* * *

A DEMOCRATIC meeting was held at Nicktown, this county, last Saturday forenoon. Quite a number of Democrats from other points, including delegations from Ebensburg, Carrolltown, etc., entered the town in the morning, with music playing and flags flying. Just as the procession reached the corporate limits of the village where the talking was to be done and listened to, one of the strangest of strange things transpired. A raccoon emerged from the primeval forest, where its home had always been, and, squatting itself within a few feet of the procession, remained there to be made a willing captive! When is is remembered that the raccoon is the acknowledged political emblem of the Johnstown *Tribune* and of Cambria county Republicans generally, and not forgetting that Nicktown and points thereunto immediately adjacent constituted the Waterloo of the Treasury aspirations of Mr. Thomas Griffith six years ago, then the full force of this episode becomes apparent, and means disaster to the present Republican candidate for Sheriff. But Mr. Harry Kinkead, chairman of the Republican county organization, avers that he will go to Nicktown at some early day and capture a local rooster, and thus restore the equilibrium of portents political. Owners of poultry out there are therefore recommended to be on the *qui vive*, which, in plain English, means to have an eye on their chicken-coops. The meeting, it may be added, was both large and enthusiastic, and the speeches by Messrs. Lake and Shoemaker were listened to with marked attention.

* * *

—A house on the line of the Ebensburg and Susquehanna plank road, three miles north of this place, was burned to the ground one day last week. It was tenanted by Mr. Conrad Rice and a son aged about 8 years, the latter of whom, in the absence of the father, is accredited with having touched the match which wrought the destruction. The loss was not heavy, some of the household goods having been saved, and there was no insurance.

BOGUS CERTIFICATES.—It is no vile dragged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks etc., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies, that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines.—*Exchange.* See another column.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Prof. F. A. Lyte, Principal of the Ebensburg public schools, has kindly furnished us the subjoined report of the average attendance, etc., at the several schools during the month of September:

Report of Room 1—F. A. Lyte, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	29	12	41
Average attendance	24	9	33
Per cent. of "	88	92	89

Report of Room 2—E. V. Barker, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	11	14	25
Average attendance	8	11	19
Per cent. of "	74	87	81

Report of Room 3—Miss Mary Shenkel, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	29	21	50
Average attendance	25	19	44
Per cent. of "	86	90	88

Following is a list of pupils who were present every day during the month: Lizzie Kirschner, Edmund Miller, Herman Connell, Mollie Evans, Freddie Davis, Willie Humphrey, Geo. Kinkead, Schuyler Davis.

Report of Room 4—Miss Allie Lloyd, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	19	21	40
Average attendance	18	17	35
Per cent. of "	92	93	93

List of pupils who were present every day during the month: Linda Jones, Fanny Richison, Willie Richison, Amy Barker, Mary Shoemaker, Andrew Fagan, Irene Evans, Ida Kennedy, Frank Kennedy, Ida Berg, Katie Kirschner, George Dick, Thad. Evans, Milton Connell, Philip Evans, Harvy Fry, Thannie Davis.

Report of Room 5—Mrs. L. H. Linton, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	26	21	47
Average attendance	23	18	41
Per cent. of "	93	92	93

List of pupils who were present every day during the month: May Henderson, Horace Berg, Oscar Kinkead, Amelia Howell, Bertie Davis, Eddie Linton, Ella Howell, Herschel Davis, Sherman Mason, Bertha Hitshue, Raymond Fagan, Harry Owens, Agnes Myers, Leonard Huntley, Hiram Roberts, Jessie Morrow, Bertie Heininger, Frank Thomas, George Stough.

Report of Room 6—Miss Harriet E. Jones, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of pupils on the roll	23	25	48
Average attendance	18	21	39
Per cent. of "	92	87	89

List of pupils who were present every day during the month: Alice Maloney, Mary Evans, Joseph Heininger, Mollie Thomas, Mary Kinkead, Chas. Fagan, Julia Connell, Katie Fagan.

Whole number of pupils in all the schools:—Males, 137; females, 114; total, 251.

The schools are in a prosperous condition. A cordial invitation is extended to parents and others interested in the welfare of the pupils to visit the schools whenever opportunity seems to occur.

* * *

A HANDSOME WOMAN preserves her charms past the prime of life by careful attention to her bodily condition, but rapidly fades when attacked by disease. This insidious influence of any functional derangement of the human system should at once be checked, and every irregularity be promptly corrected. Loveliness of character, accompanied with perfect bodily health, vastly enhances womanly attractiveness. Ladies who suffer from pains in the side, back, or head; capricious appetite, poor digestion, sluggishness, depressed spirits, dyspepsia, nervousness, uneasy sleep, bad dreams, feverish breath, oppressiveness, kidney or liver complaints, want of strength and energy, and all irregularities, should never delay, but seek relief promptly. Sandaline will give immediate help, and effect a permanent cure. It is the greatest remedy in the world, and has saved thousands of women from a lifetime of distress. It is pleasant to the taste, and perfectly free from every objectionable feature. Sandaline Lotion is an infallible remedy for all eruptions and discharges. Will do just as recommended, used as directed, or money refunded. Price $1. Ask your druggist.

DELHI, N. Y., Nov. 18, '78.—Dr. Gounod, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.: Your preparations called Sandaline and Sandaline Lotion entirely cured me of what the doctors called Periostitis and Nodes, in a few weeks. A. A. BURROWS.

Dr. Gounod's great medical work, full of interest, over 250 pages. Price $1. Send for it.

* * *

STEAM GRIST MILL BURNED.—We are sorry indeed to chronicle the loss by fire of the steam grist mill, one of the most complete in the county, of Mr. Michael J. Nagle, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, at about the hour of 3 o'clock Tuesday morning last. The mill was located in Carroll township, and at the time of the mishap Mr. Nagle was away from home. His family were aroused from sleep by the roaring of the flames, and upon repairing to the scene, found all efforts for the saving of the property futile. In addition to valuable machinery destroyed, which, with the building, will run Mr. Nagle's loss up to about $6,000, there were large quantities of grain stored in the edifice, the wheat alone being estimated at one thousand bushels—and which further fed the flames. Saddest to say, there was not a cent of insurance on either building, machinery or grain, it being impossible to obtain insurance on structures of the kind at any reasonable rate. The origin of the fire is involved in doubt, though it is thought to be purely accidental.

* * *

Gone is the gentle picnic
And the cooling lemonade—
One lemon to a reservoir,
To compensate for shade.
But the oyster's here to cheer us,
E'en if summer joys forsake,
And for our morning glory
There's the festive buckwheat cake.

Not so fast! The thermometer is up to 85° in the shade, and all nature pants. Soon will come a change for other weather, though, for the almanac tells us that Indian summer has about expired by limitation. We made use of the word "pants" above, and that and the subsequent reflections given bring to mind the clothing question. Have you bought a fall or winter suit? If not, take care to give your order to Simon & Bendheim, next door to the First National Bank, Altoona, when you feel called on to replenish your wardrobe. They sell only the best of goods, and sell cheaper than any and all other dealers.

THE beauteous, buxom Bertha Bangs
Is one of our divinest girls;
She bangs the doors and bangs the chairs,
And likewise bangs her auburn curls;
She bangs on the pianny, too,
And bangs upon the light guitar—
But, oh, of all the bangs she bangs,
She most bangs her auburn hair.

She has a right to bang her hair, if it is her own, and no one will dispute it. And, being beauteous and buxom, she has, generally speaking, a right to do pretty much as she pleases, provided, always, that she buys her shoes and slippers at S. Blumenthal's Great Eastern Store, 1119 Eleventh avenue, Altoona. Mr. Blumenthal has a splendid stock of foot wear for ladies and misses, as well as for men and youths, all which he sells very cheap. An order by mail will receive prompt attention.

* * *

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What afflicted us much at the moonlight's last gleaming—
The neighbor's cats mixed in a terrible fight;
And waking us all with their terrible screaming.
The flower-beds bare, the yard covered with hair,
Give proof to the house that the fight was just there.

Learn the foregoing by heart, and then you may be better prepared to listen to and profit by this good advice: Go to Godfrey Wolf's, next door to the postoffice, Altoona, when you want to buy the cheapest and best suit of ready-made clothing offered in any market outside the large cities. The celebrated Rochester clothing a specialty. You are invited to call during the present month for special bargains. If unable to call in person, an order by letter will bring the same satisfactory answer.

* * *

ACT one, they meet as in a pleasant dream;
Act two, he'll treat to soda and ice cream;
Act three, his cash, alas! is nearly played;
Act four, his girl grows cold, sedate and staid;
Act five, just as his love is ripe and mellow
His girl is sporting with another fellow.

Act SIX, in prose—he goes to Jas. J. Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown; buys a suit of elegant ready-made clothing, and serviceable as well as elegant; pays therefor a mere song; dons the suit, and immediately regains favor in the eyes of his inamorata. All young men whose taste in dress is approved buy from Mr. Murphy. He guarantees satisfaction in all cases, and offers a reward for the discovery of a dealer who can undersell him. Try him, and you will ever after buy from him.

* * *

WE have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker-mouth and Headache in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and a sweet breath. Price, 50 cts. Sold by R. J. Lloyd, Ebensburg. [9-12.—e.o.w.6m.]

HYMENEAL.

SMITH—HUNTLEY.—Married, at the residence of the bride's parents in the West ward, on Thursday evening, Oct. 2d, 1879, by Rev. E. W. Brown, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Mr. A. R. SMITH, of Blairsville, and Miss ALMA HUNTLEY, eldest daughter of Mr. Geo. Huntley, of this place. No cards.

This was a union most fitting to be made—true manhood joined with virtue and beauty and domestic worth. We feel sure the newly-made couple will have fair sailing on the sea of life. At least that is our hope, and the hope of all who know them, and comes from the heart at any rate, for, though the Smith family be numerous, yet there seems to be plenty of room for more of them. From the time of the husband of Pocahontas in Virginia, a couple of hundred years ago, to the present day, no Smith has been known to go widely astray. We therefore again hail this auspicious union, and wish our young friends all the felicities and none of the woes pertaining to wedded life.

OBITUARY.

ABERNATHY.—Died, in Loretto, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1879, Mrs. CHARLOTTE ABERNATHY, wife of Thomas Abernathy, aged about 75 years.

The deceased lady whose maiden name was Anchrum, was born in Cork, Ireland, came to this country in 1840, was married in Washington City, from whence she removed with her husband to Cumberland, Md., thence to Sand Patch, and finally to Loretto, where her son Charles had previously died while a student at St. Francis' College. She was consoled in her last moments by the last sacraments of the Catholic Church, of which she was a life-long and consistent member, and also by the presence of several of the good Sisters of Mercy, who prayed for and ministered to her in her dying moments. She was a faithful wife and mother, a devoted friend and kind neighbor, and it is to be hoped that she has been found worthy of a blessed immortality. Cumberland papers please copy.

WE ARE STILL ON DECK!

AND PROPOSE TO REMAIN THERE!

A Perfect Tornado in Low Prices.

To the numerous readers of the Freeman

V. S. BARKER & BROTHER

Send greeting, and as a matter of interest to all buyers invite attention to the special inducements below:

Men's Department.

We have the largest and most complete assortment of **BOOTS** ever seen in this or any other country town, comprising all qualities from the coarsest to the finest, and at prices which defy competition. We have not sufficient time or space to give a full price list, but append an example or two of our low prices in this department: For $2.50 we sell a man's boot, made from whole stock, with SADDLE SEAM, and fully warranted, which is 50 cents cheaper than a boot of the same quality can be bought from any other dealer in town. Also, a man's calf boot (warranted), with tap sole, either sewed or pegged, for $3.00. Our entire line will be sold at the same low rates, and if customers fail to find our prices far below those of other dealers they will not be asked to buy. A complete stock of boys' and youths' boots at prices equally cheap, besides gum boots at prices a little cheaper than other dealers demand.

In **CLOTHING** we have special bargains to offer, as we keep a full stock of medium priced garments, as well as samples of finer goods, and will take your order for any kind of a fine suit, which we guarantee to furnish for less money than you can buy the same kind of goods in Altoona or Johnstown. Our **$10 Suits** are stunning bargains. In OVERCOATS we carry the only complete stock in town, and defy any one to compete with our prices, while in CASSIMERES and CLOTHS we have the most extensive and varied assortment ever exhibited in Ebensburg, and can have suits made to order on short notice. Don't fail to see our pants' goods before buying.

We keep at all times a full line of UNDERWEAR, from the cheapest to the best, and as an example of our low prices on these goods, and the only one we have room for, we quote good, heavy undershirts at 25 cents each, and full suits at 50 cents. Who can beat these figures?

Ladies' Department.

WE WISH TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

SUPERB STOCK of LADIES' COATS,

Which we have in great variety and at all prices from $2.50 up to the highest. We certainly have wonderful bargains in this line, and to those ladies who need coats for the coming winter, but do not wish to buy just yet awhile, we would say, come and examine our stock now and select what you want and have it laid away, which will be done with pleasure, as by so doing you will have a large assortment to select from, which may not be the case long, as we expect to reduce the stock very much before the 25th of this month. Anyhow when you visit our store don't forget to look at the coats, which we will be pleased to show you whether you wish to buy or not.

In **BLACK CASHMERES** we have a nice line, and are giving great bargains in them as well as other DRESS GOODS of various qualities and textures. Of SHAWLS we shall keep a full assortment, double and single, and of all styles and prices. We also have a neat and complete stock of Ladies' KNIT JACKETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, GLOVES, &c., as well as the best line of WATERPROOFS for ladies' cloaks and children's wear ever brought to Ebensburg.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

First, we wish to call special attention to our **CARPETS**. We have completed arrangements with one of the finest Carpet Houses in New York whereby we are enabled with the aid of a wonderful invention, known as

RICHARDSON'S CARPET EXHIBITOR,

to show you at your own door, as it were, the entire stock of a New York Wholesale House. We have not room to fully explain all the merits of the "Exhibitor," but will take great pleasure in showing you the samples in our store, which will give you an opportunity to select any carpet you may desire from a great variety of new and elegant patterns.

We have just received a choice lot of BLANKETS, which we are offering at prices ranging from $2 to $5. We have also added to our stock a handsome line of CLOCKS, and are now prepared to furnish all styles and qualities, no matter how common or how elaborate, at prices fully 25 per cent. cheaper than regular dealers charge for clocks of the same make and finish.

In FLOOR and TABLE OIL CLOTHS we are offering unequalled inducements, our prices being not only the lowest but our stock the largest and best in town, comprising all widths and patterns for either floors or tables.

OTHER GOODS IN ENDLESS PROFUSION.

We have enumerated only a few of the many articles we have for sale, as it would require many more columns than we would like to pay for to give a full list of all the goods we keep. Suffice it to say that we have the largest stock of merchandise in Ebensburg—indeed more than double what any other house contains—all of which we bought at the lowest cash prices, while many of the goods were bought early and of course before any advance in price. Of this latter class we note Canton Flannels, of which we purchased largely in July and at prices much lower than they could be bought for now. So too with our monster stock of Boots and Shoes, as well as many other goods which might be mentioned, and which were all bought at the old and more moderate prices of three months ago. This is how it comes to pass that we can sell goods cheaper than other men in the business. We know some dealers will tell you that we are only blowing, but all we ask is a comparison of our prices with theirs. We have sold GROCERIES cheaper all summer than any other firm in town, and we not only intend to do so in the future, but to keep the largest and best stock of GROCERIES, as well as FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, SALT, FISH, MEAT, LARD, GLASS of all sizes, NAILS, OILS, &c., &c., to be found in Northern Cambria.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH, or Country Produce at Cash Prices.

☞ We buy all kind of grain, beans, onions, chestnuts, and other produce. Call at our store and we will take great pleasure in showing you our goods and informing you of our prices, whether you wish to buy anything or not.

V. S. BARKER & BRO.

Ebensburg, October 8, 1879.-tf.

GRAND OPENING

—OF THE—

American Tea Company

At 1327 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

We take pleasure in informing the people of Blair, Cambria and surrounding counties that we have opened a

BRANCH STORE IN ALTOONA,

Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets,

In the room formerly occupied by R. T. Paine as a shoe store, where we will always keep a large and choice stock of the

Finest Teas, Best Coffees, Purest Spices.

SPECIALTIES IN TEAS.

THE CELEBRATED GARDEN GROWN TEA.
THE FORMOSA OOLONG TEA.
THE NEW ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
THE FINE UNCOLORED YOUNG HYSON TEA.
THE FINE SOUCHONG TEA.
THE GENUINE OLD COUNTRY TEA.
THE BEST UNCOLORED JAPAN TEA.
THE CHOICEST GUNPOWDER TEA.
THE NATURAL LEAF IMPERIAL TEA.
THE CHOICEST MIXED TEA.

We are really the only house between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh that imports the celebrated Garden Grown and Genuine Old Country Tea.

SPECIALTIES IN GREEN AND ROASTED COFFEES.

THE GENUINE MOCHA COFFEE.
THE OLD DUTCH COFFEE.
THE PLANTATION CEYLON COFFEE.
THE PEA BERRY COFFEE.
THE AFRICAN COFFEE.
THE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
THE COSTA RICA COFFEE.
THE LAGUAYRA COFFEE.
THE MARACAIBO COFFEE.
THE GOLDEN RIO COFFEE.

A GOOD ROASTED READY GROUND COFFEE AT 10 CTS. PER LB.

The Celebrated Original Arabian Coffee.

This delicious Coffee is unrivalled for its delightful aroma. If all other Coffees have failed to please you try, the CELEBRATED ORIGINAL ARABIAN COFFEE.

PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES! PURE SPICES!

A large and select assortment of the best and purest Spices always on hand. We keep none but the very best.

☞ Goods will be sold at wholesale and retail. Dealers in above mentioned goods can buy as cheap from us as at any wholesale establishment in New York or Philadelphia, and save the freight on goods.

☞ Every article warranted, and money refunded if not satisfactory.

ONE PRICE ONLY, AND THAT THE VERY LOWEST.

CALL, SEE AND BE CONVINCED AT THE

American Tea Co.'s Store, Altoona, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* and *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of Conrad Raab, in Johnstown, on *Saturday, November 1st, 1879*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Ephraim Jacoby, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Stonycreek township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Samuel Horner, Jacob Wertz, —— Cover, and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two dwelling houses and other outbuildings, now in the occupancy of Margaret Jacoby and Ephraim Jacoby. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John Thomas.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Joseph Williams, of, in and to two lots of ground situated in the Sixth ward, Johnstown borough, Cambria county, Pa., fronting 99 feet on Grant street, having an alley on each side, and running back to Sherman street. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Wood, Morrell & Co.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.*, and *Alias Vend. Expon.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on *Friday, October 31st, 1879*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of John Atkinson, administrator of John Ross, dec'd, with notice to Thomas Moore, terra tenant, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of J. C. Stineman, Elias Penrod, Adam Varner, John Finnegan, and others, containing 313 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one story frame house, now in the occupancy of Thomas Moore, and coal bank opened thereon, with siding from P. R. R. at South Fork to the mines. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Susan F. O'Connor.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of John McHugh, of, in and to a piece or parcel of land situated in the borough of Tunnelhill, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of John Galligan, Geo. Gutwalt, and others, containing one acre, more or less, having thereon erected a one story frame building, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Patrick Smith.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid when the property is knocked down, and the remaining two-thirds *before* the confirmation of the deed. JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 4, 1879.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of John H. Douglass and Augustin Moyer, Executors of the estate of Joseph Moyer, dec'd, as shown by their first and partial account, I hereby give notice to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Monday, November 10th, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon*, when and where they must present their claims or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1879.-3t.

For SALE

On Easy Terms.

An old and well-established **STORE** in one of the **healthiest** and **best located** towns of Western Pennsylvania. **Particular reasons for selling.** ☞ Address, for information, [9-5.-3t.] D. M. F. & CO., Allegheny, Pa.

General Election Proclamation.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN RYAN, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the County of Cambria on the

6th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of High Sheriff of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Jury Commissioner of the County of Cambria.

ONE PERSON for the office of Surveyor of the County of Cambria.

I ALSO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE AND MAKE KNOWN, that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the house of Dan'l Dunmyer, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr, to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the court house in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria to meet as follows: First Ward, at the school house in said ward; Second Ward, in the borough lock-up, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Malzi, in said ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at school house in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean, to meet at Richland's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East ward, in the court room in said ward; West ward, in grand jury room in the east ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder, to meet at the school house in the village of St. Boniface, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at Dawson's school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First ward, at public school room No. 3, in said ward; Second ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up, in said ward; Second ward, at the hose carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade, to meet at the tin-shop of Abraham Cornelius, in the village of Glasgow, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Oels, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek, to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the Summerhill school house, in Wilmore borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tunnelhill, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at the small store-house of John C. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the public house of Jacob Ream, in said township; Second division, at Rheam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by authority from this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizen for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or for another, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this commonwealth; and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold or shall within two months have held an office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local officer, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 4, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers have been elected, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this Commonwealth, approved March 30th, 1866.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth, at the general, township, borough, or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for and to be labelled "Borough"—and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

JOHN RYAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 6, 1879.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an *alias* order of sale, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county and to me directed, I will offer at public sale or outcry on the premises, on

Wednesday, October 22d, 1879,

At 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described lot of ground, with the buildings, etc., divested of all liens, to wit:

ALL THAT CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND

Situate in the Borough of Carrolltown, County of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, fronting 50 feet on Main street, bounded on the north by lot of Joseph Zeiner, on the south by lot of Mrs. Mary Kaylor, and extending back to Church street on the east, having thereon erected a two-story PLANK FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and CABINET SHOP attached, a FRAME STABLE, &c., now in the occupancy of Adam J. Stoltz.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JULIUS STICH,
Assignee of A. J. Stoltz.

Carrolltown, Sept. 26, 1879.-3t.

Established In 1842.

With Your ADDRESS will bring you a post-paid SPECIMEN of the AMERICAN Agriculturist, Equal to 144 Magazine Pages, with 254 ENGRAVINGS, and Over 1200 GOOD THINGS for Your Own Use, for HOLIDAY, WEDDING, & other PRESENTS, and How to readily obtain them, without Cash Outlay. Address ORANGE JUDD CO 245 Broadway, New York.

3 CENTS FOR POSTAGE.

$1.50 a Year.

McNEVIN & YEAGER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

COOKING & HEATING STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES, &c.,

110½ Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

One Door West of Opera House.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1879.-tf.

IN THE RANGE of Commerce and in [illegible] DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh. [illegible] Price $3.00, postage 26 cents.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

The Highest Price in Cash or Trade

WILL BE PAID FOR

ALL KIND OF FURS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING STORE.

GEO. HUNTLEY.

Sept. 26, 1879.-6m.

ONE MILLION

WINTER-FLOWERING

Plants AND Bulbs

Apply by letter for "Special Low Priced List," in which will be found directions for culture.

Peter Henderson & Co.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Ebensburg INSURANCE AGENCY.

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Policies written at short notice in the

OLD RELIABLE "ÆTNA"

And other First Class Companies.

Ebensburg, Sept. 26, 1879.-1y.

GRATES, FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

OUR PENDULUM GRATE, [illegible] St., Pittsburgh.

Sept. 26, 1879.-4t. W. W. WALLACE.

$1200 profits on 30 days' investment of $100 —Official Reports sent free—[illegible] $20, $50, $100, $500. [illegible] T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY. Thos. Hanlon, D. D., Pennington, N. J. [illegible]

AN EXAMPLE TO BE FOLLOWED.

A WESTERN FATHER WHO COMPREHENDS THE TRUE BASIS OF MARITAL BLISS.

In one of the towns of central Iowa there resides a wealthy banker whose eldest daughter has but recently become engaged to be married. As would be expected from the position of her family this young lady has had the benefit of the best social and intellectual advantages at home, besides having been a student at Vassar for some time, and traveled considerably, from all of which she has attained quite an unusual degree of culture for a lady of only twenty years.

To an ordinary observer it would seem that her training had been all that could be desired; but her father thought otherwise. When he found that she had decided to take upon herself the duties of wifehood, he, knowing how greatly the happiness of families is affected by the housewifery qualities of the woman at the head, declared that the marriage should be delayed until she had made herself thoroughly acquainted with the duties of a housekeeper.

To be thorough he knew required more than mere theoretical knowledge, so with wise thoughtfulness he was careful to provide the means whereby the practical worth of all instruction received could be fully tested; and to this end the mother was requested to retire into the background for a season while the daughter should assume the responsibilities of housekeeper. The mother consented and the young lady undertook the duties of her novel position with a will to do her very best. Several months have now elapsed, yet her interest is [illegible], although her position is no sinecure. The family is very large and being exceedingly hospitable, the house is seldom without the presence of guests from abroad; but inspired by the [illegible] herself creditably in the present, as well as by the sweet hope in the future when she shall preside over a home of her very own, her zeal and enthusiasm increases from day to day as experience adds to her proficiency.

In order that her work may be systematic she is allowed a certain sum of money each month with which to supply the table, and as a special inducement to the exercise of economy, all that can be saved therefrom is placed to her private account for individual use. The monthly allowance being by no means large, she is obliged to exercise care in its expenditure; therefore the minutest details are studied, and not a dish makes its appearance upon the table without the cost having been fully estimated previous to its ordering. In this manner she is learning many things that may be of great value to her in the future.

Not long since she was heard to remark that it was really astonishing to discover the many little ways of economizing [illegible] and as an instance of her success [illegible] she frequently found [illegible] something new, good, wholesome and fully as palatable, could be furnished at one half the cost.

The father often accompanies her to market and instructs her in the selection of vegetables, the cutting of meats, etc., [illegible] for different purposes and how to avoid wasteful and unprofitable purchases.

[illegible] a valuable experience for the lessons of every [illegible]. The young lady will [illegible] school-room, [illegible] the happiness of those depending upon her in the future, than any amount of school training could possibly do. [illegible] daughters such a preparation for the home [illegible] a part of every woman's life.—Were parents more thoughtful in this respect, the happiness of young wives would be greatly increased, while the amount of [illegible] young husbands [illegible] would be [illegible] on the part of all those who may hold in their hands the shaping of a young girl's future.

WHY THE LIGHT WENT OUT.

[illegible] on the Michigan Central road [illegible] on the right-hand side of the track, so that [illegible] a [illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] will meet the dying [illegible]. A [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. The old woman was a widow and childless. If she had a relative in [illegible] this great world, those who [illegible] the [illegible] with a bit of land and house [illegible] by [illegible] to [illegible] to supply her wants. [illegible] seven or eight years ago [illegible] the [illegible] became interested in that [illegible] and loneliness. One night they [illegible] a light [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] upon the rails along which the [illegible] and the [illegible] wondered over the sign. The lamp was there the next night and the next, and it was [illegible] for a [illegible] until one [illegible] a month ago. Old Nanny, deprived of husband and children, made friends with the passing trains and their [illegible]. The trainmen soon found that the lamp was for them, and they watched for it. During the early evening hours they saw old Nanny's face behind the light as in the door, and a thousand times conductors, engineers and brakemen have called cheerily through the darkness:

"Good night, old Nanny! God bless you!"

Winter and summer the light was there. Winter and summer the trainmen looked for it, and the more thoughtful ones often left a bit of money with the station men beyond to help the old woman keep the bright rays shining. The lamp was not there for one train, but for all, and all men understood the sentiment that prompted it. One dark night not long ago, when the wind howled and the [illegible] beat fiercely against headlight and cab, the engineers missed the signal light. They looked for it again and again, as one who suddenly misses an old landmark in a city, and when they failed to find it the hand instinctively went up to the throttle, as if danger lurked on the curve below. Each trainman missed that night looked for the signal, became anxious at its absence, and made inquiries at the stations above and below. Next day men went down to the little old house, fearing old Nanny might be ill. There sat the lamp on the window-sill, but the oil was exhausted. In her bed, seeming to have only fallen asleep, was the poor old woman, cold and dead. Life and lamp had gone out together, and men of rough look and hardened heart replied, as they heard the news:

"Poor old woman! May her spirit rest in heaven!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

NEAR Hunt's Corners, Tuscola county, Mich., there lives a man, eighty-six years of age, who has been twice wrecked on the Atlantic ocean, once wounded in the war of 1812, was in one railroad collision, twice fell from a building, had two runaways, suffered by one boiler explosion, has passed through several political campaigns, lived with three wives, and is as strong and vigorous to-day as the average man of forty.

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Y    Y OO  U   UNN   N GGG    A   MM   MMEEEEERRRR II  CC   A
 Y  Y O  O U   UNN N  N G  G  AA  MM MMME    R   RIIC  C  AA
  YY  O  O U   UN N  NG       AA  M MM ME    R   RIIC     AA
  YY  O  O U   UN  N NG       AAA M MM MEE   RRRR IIC     AAA
  Y   O  O U   UN  NNG        A A M  M ME    R   RIIC     A A
  Y   OO   UU  N   NN GGG    A  AM  M ME    R   RIIC  CA  A
  Y   OO   UU  N   NN GGG    A  AM  M MEEEER R   RIICCA   A
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STILL LEADS THE VAN!

THE GOLDEN BUBBLE BURSTS,

BUT THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON AT THE

Young America Clothing House

Is still a booming, bringing Relentless Slaughter to High Prices and Glad Tidings to all the People! Meantime Hundreds of Men, Women and Children continue to carry away armsful of Goods as the result of Fearful Financial Failures.

READ THE NEW PRICE LIST

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

—AT THE—

BIG "BOSS" CLOTHING HOUSE

OF CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA!

WE SNATCHED THESE

GOODS AT PRICES SO LOW

that we can sell you anything you want in the line of Clothing at figures no one has ever dreamed of.

THE PEOPLE ARE WILD!

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING!

A TERRIBLE PANIC FROM THE VERY START!

Customers will please call early in the morning to make their purchases, as we find it necessary in the afternoon to employ a police force to keep the surging mass of humanity in circulation.

FOLLOWING WE GIVE A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS WE OFFER TO CASH BUYERS:

A Man's Good Working Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	$ 2.75
A Man's Good Warm Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	4.00
A Man's Good Warm Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	5.00
A Man's Good Business Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	7.00
A Man's Extra Good Business Suits for .... that others sell for [illegible]	9.00
A Man's Good Dress Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	12.00
A Man's Extra Good Dress Suit for .... that others sell for [illegible]	18.00
A Man's Good Overcoat for .... that others sell for [illegible]	2.50
A Man's Good Overcoat for .... that others sell for $7.50	5.00
A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for .... that others sell for [illegible]	8.00
A Man's Extra Good Overcoat for .... that others sell for [illegible]	$10.00
A Man's Good Warm Coat for .... that others sell for $2.25	1.50
A Man's Good Working Pants for .... that others sell for [illegible]	75c.
A Man's Good Dress Shirt for .... that others sell for 75c.	50c.
A Man's Good Hat for .... that others sell for 75c.	38c.
A Boy's Good Hat for .... that others sell for 40c.	25c.
A Child's Suit, from 5 to 9 years, (the child, not the suit,) for .... that others sell for $3.25	2.25
A Boy's Good Suit, from 9 to 12 years, (the boy, not the suit,) for .... that others sell for $4.50	3.00
A Man's Suit of Underclothing for .... that others sell for 75c.	40c.

DON'T INVEST YOUR MONEY IN CLOTHING

Before you examine the above priced Goods at the

Young America Clothing House,

Corner ELEVENTH AVENUE and ELEVENTH Street,

Sept. 26, 1879.-3m. ALTOONA, PA.

PIANOS and ORGANS!

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN PENN'A.

Having recently accepted the General Agency for Central Pennsylvania (in addition to our old territory), with headquarters and

LARGE STORE ROOM AT 1404 ELEVENTH AVE., ALTOONA,

IN CHARGE OF MR. GEORGE W. GOOD,

And being desirous of extending our already immense sales of the most celebrated and most desirable

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Ever introduced to a music-loving public, we respectfully invite all who are desirous of purchasing a

First-Class Instrument

OF EITHER KIND TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE SELL NO PIANO OR ORGAN

THAT WE CANNOT FULLY WARRANT, AND BEING THE

Largest Dealers in the State

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Our House was established in 1831 in Pittsburgh, where we will continue at No. 79 Fifth Avenue.

Instruments Sold on Small Monthly Payments.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PIANOS	ORGANS
Haines Brothers. WEBER. NEWTON & CO.	PALACE. STERLING. Mason & Hamlin.

GEO. W. GOOD,

1404 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,

[5-27.] 79 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3m.]

SIX CORD
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE,
Paris, 1878
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876, AS BEING "VERY STRONG, SMOOTH, and EXCELLENT THREAD."
S.F.T.
TRY IT
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SEMPLE'S SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.
MEDALS AWARDED
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.
TRY IT
SOFT FINISH

EBENSBURG

WOOLEN FACTORY!

COUNTRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the property known as the Ebensburg Woolen Factory from the Assignee of A. Y. & Geo. W. Jones, desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that they propose putting said Factory in operation forthwith for the purpose of doing all kinds of COUNTRY WORK, such as Carding, Dyeing, Spinning, Weaving, &c. Will also Manufacture Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres and Yarn.

Having secured the services of an EXPERIENCED and PRACTICAL man to manage the business, we can guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

F. H. BARKER.
ALVIN EVANS.
ED. JAMES.

Ebensburg, May 2, 1879.-tf.

PATENTS!

LEVIS & BICKEL, Solicitors.

PATENTS procured on New Inventions in from 15 to 25 days. Send for circular containing useful information. Office, 131 Fifth Avenue, above Smithfield street, opposite M. E. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. [3-14.-11m.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [8-27,'73.]

POINTS ABOUT PINS.

The first automatic pin machine dates from 1824, when an American (they are nearly always Americans who do these things), named Wright, exhibited in London his machine, which, during the revolution of a single wheel, produced a perfect pin. Of course, in the long interval between 1824 and 1879, many improvements have been made on this machinery, and the one now in use is that of Messrs. Taylor, which is only twenty-four inches wide, thirty inches long and eighteen inches high—a veritable Liliputian giant. A pin, divested of all sentiment, is a piece of polished brass wire tinned over, with a point at one end and a head at the other, and is produced thus: The brass wire is fed on to the machine by a reel, and the first operation is to give it a head, which is done by the wire being forced into a recess, and there meeting a steel punch and die. The head on, the wire is suddenly nipped in the middle, according to the slides down a grooved incline into a tray with a slit in the bottom. Through this slit the headed pin wire is bound to go; but, as the head prevents its entirely dropping through, it is left dangling (though for an infinitesimal period only) over a revolving roller of steel, garnished with a number of teeth like files. Before the pin has had time to consider its situation, the end touching the roller is pointed, smoothed and polished, and, at the same moment that the operation is finished, it is pushed through the slit by its successor, following in the same track, and drops into a tray clean as the new pin that it is. The subsequent processes are comparatively slight ones. The pins are brightened by boiling in weak beer, so as to thoroughly purify the surface, and then exposed to a solution of grain tin, by which they acquire a coating of that metal, and are finally shaken in a barrel with bran or sawdust, which makes them pretty and bright. Perhaps not the least curious part of the performance is represented in the papering—which formerly cost both time and money when done by hand. Twelve sheets of paper had to be folded, in each sheet of which there were twenty-four double folds, and into these were stuck carefully and laboriously 144 rows of pins, with thirty-nine in each row, in all, 5,516. But by the action of a very simple piece of machinery, the paper, with the maker's name ready printed on it, is actually crimped, and the pins stuck into it in rows, much faster than these lines can be written. Perhaps the lady readers of this article and pin consumers, as all women are, will look with more respect on these unconsidered trifles, when they think of the extraordinary ingenuity that has been lavished upon them, and that small as they are, nearly a quarter million pounds sterling are annually spent upon them by purchasers. Mourning pins are not made of brass at all but of iron wire, and are "blued" by heating them in a peculiar furnace called a "muffle." Then there are corker pins of three and a half inches in length, hair pins, safty pins for dresses and shawls, not to speak of entomological pins, without which the collector of insects is utterly lost.—*Exchange.*

OATMEAL.—Oatmeal is a food of great strength and nutrition, having claims to be better known and more widely used than it is present. Of much service as a brain food, it contains phosphorus enough to keep a man doing an ordinary amount of brain-work in good health and vigor. All medical authorities unite in the opinion that, eaten with milk, it is a perfect food, and, having all the requisites for the proper development of the system, it is a pre-eminently useful food for growing children and the young generally. Oatmeal requires much cooking to effectually burst its starch-cells, but when it is well cooked it will thicken liquid much more than equal its weight in wheaten flour. The oats of this country are superior to those grown on the Continent and the southern parts of England, but certainly inferior to the Scotch, where considerable pains is taken to cultivate them, and it is needless to point out that the Scotch are an example of a strong and thoroughly robust nation, which result is justly set down as being derived from the plentiful use of oatmeal. Dr. Guthrie has asserted that his countrymen have the largest heads of any nation in the world—not even the English have such large heads—which he attributes to the universal use of oatmeal, as universal it is, being found alike on the tables of the rich, and on the tables of the poor—in the morning the porridge and in the evening the traditional cake. The two principal ways of cooking oatmeal are porridge and cake (bannock), which I will describe, and also some other modes of cooking, in order to afford an agreeable variety of dishes: First, then, we will commence with a recipe for porridge. To three pints of boiling water add a level teaspoonful of salt and a pint of coarse meal, stirring while it is being slowly poured in; continue stirring until the meal is diffused through the water—about eight or ten minutes. Cover it closely then, and place it where it will simmer for an hour; avoid stirring during the whole of that time. Serve hot with as little messing as possible, accompanied with milk, maple syrup, or sugar and cream. To make oatmeal cake, place in a bowl a quart of meal, add to it as much cold water as will form it into a soft, light dough, cover it with a cloth fifteen minutes to allow it to swell, then dust the pasteboard with meal, turn out the dough and give it a vigorous kneading. Cover it with the cloth a few minutes, and proceed at once to roll it out to the eighth of an inch in thickness; cut it in five pieces and partly cook them on a griddle, then finish them by toasting them in front of the fire.—*Montreal Witness.*

WASHING CLOTHES.—If there's any plan by which washday can be robbed of its disagreeable belongings, it will be welcome, we are sure. A correspondent of the Portland *Transcript* gives the following method:

For a family of six, cut into thin shavings one and one half pounds of good bar soap and dissolve it in a pail of boiling water. Rather more than half fill two tubs with warm water, and add a pail of hot suds—half each. Put the clothes in for a twenty-four hours' soak—those most soiled in one tub by themselves. The following morning nothing will be necessary but to put them through the wringer, through two waters, the blueing in the last. A neat housekeeper will observe if any specially soiled spots—wristbands, cuffs and the like—need a little chafing with the fingers before going through the wringer.

Clothing washed in this way will come out to the satisfaction of the most fastidious and all the time usually spent in scrubbing and boiling and filling the house with smoke saved, besides—a prime consideration—articles will wear more than twice as long, as it is evident that five minutes' scrubbing will wrench out the garments vastly more than ordinary wear. Flannels may be cleaned in the same manner—white flannels turning out white and soft—except that it is believed that the suds and the rinse water had better be cold for flannels, whatever the process of washing, to prevent shrinking. A little gentle pulling, both ways, when first hung on the line, will prevent flannels shrinking.

An acquaintance of ours, a very particular housekeeper, has done her own family washing in this manner for a year past, without either boiling or scrubbing or fretting, and she declares that washing has lost its old-time terrors.

And her husband says that, instead of a "picked up dinner," she gets the best dinner of the week on Monday.

CALVES.—When calves come as twins, and one is a bull while the other is a heifer, remarks an exchange, it is the best policy to get rid of the heifer, as veal or otherwise. She will never be likely to have a calf of her own. This only, of course, if her twin is a bull calf.

THE KING AND THE CAPUCHIN.

The Italians tell many a good story about the witty sayings, and clever doings, of Capuchin Friars, and indeed of Franciscans in general. I read of one, which ought not, I think, be allowed to go into oblivion. This story is told as follows:

Frederick the Great of Prussia paid a visit to Silesia, shortly after having annexed that province to his dominions. Now, it happened in those parts there was a certain convent of Capuchins. The Superior went with one of his religious to present his respects to his new sovereign, and beg his royal protection for the community over which the worthy Father Guardian presided. When the Capuchin was announced the king was in his cabinet in conversation with his brother. Fredrick exclaimed: "Show the friar in I mean to have some fun out of this Capuchin."

His brother warned him that he had a friar to deal with, and to take care that, if he began with his bantering, he did not get the worst of it. The friar was admitted. He presented himself with all the respect due to his sovereign, and said that he could not allow his majesty's first visit to that province to pass by without coming to wait on his new sovereign, to testify his loyalty and devoted attachment to his royal person, in his own name and that of his religious community. He also recommended his convent to the protection of the new monarch.

The king hastened to reassure him on this point, and then went on immediately with an air of affected simplicity and good-natured openness to say:

"But, my good father, tell me: is it really true that you Capuchins send your novices out to water the kitchen garden when it is raining; and to plant the cabbages with the heads down, and the roots in the air—and make them go and eat their dinner with the cat in the middle of the floor? Is all that true?"

The guardian, though he saw the pretended simplicity of the friend of Voltaire, still with all humility explained to his majesty that to enter an order like that of the Capuchins, it was necessary to ascertain whether a novice could lead a life of mortification humility, obedience, etc., and fulfil the duties of a religious of St. Francis. While the worthy friar was explaining matters to the king, a donkey down in the yard began braying loudly and was immediately answered by another that was there.

The king at this interrupted the Capuchin assuring him that he had now a high opinion indeed of the Capuchin Order, and to give him an unmistakable mark of his esteem, he was determined to send two personages of his court to enter that Order. The Capuchin knew he meant the two donkeys in the court-yard, but he dissimulated completely and, with perfect gravity and a most respectful air, thanked his majesty for the signal honor he was going to confer on the Seraphic Order; and he promised, as a mark of his deep gratitude for so distinguished a favor, that he would bestow his majesty's name on one of the novices, and on the other the name of the Serene Prince, his majesty's brother. And so saying, he made his bow and took his departure.

"Didn't I tell you to leave that friar alone? This was all the consolation the baffled monarch got from his royal brother.

RULES OF CONDUCT.—Never betray a confidence.

Never leave home with unkind words.

Never laugh at the misfortunes of others.

Never give a promise that you do not fulfil.

Never send a present hoping for one in return.

Never make much of your own performances.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never fail to give a polite answer to a civil question.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Never read letters which you may find addressed to others.

Never fail, if a gentleman, of being civil and polite to ladies.

Never refer to a gift you have made or a favor you have rendered.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never, when traveling abroad, be over boastful of your own country.

Never punish your child for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or defect of any one present.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others.

HOW TO GOVERN A FAMILY.—Rev. Father Maguire, one of three members of the Jesuit order who gave a mission in Lancaster during a portion of the past and previous week, delivered a number of excellent sermons, which were listened to with interest and edification by Protestants as well as Catholics, and from one of which we take the following sound and sensible extract:

> Woman should be the heart of the family, as man is the head. If parents would only imitate the Holy Family, Jesus, Joseph and Mary, there would not be that jarring and disagreeableness so often existing between man and wife. Both man and wife should keep control of their temper, and if one undertakes to chastise the children, the other should never interfere; that is what spoils the child. The reverend father devoted the next ten minutes to discussing woman's tongue, saying that as a general thing when it gets started it never stops; still, as that is the only weapon woman has, you must make every allowance for them. He did not think it policy for a husband to argue with a wife, for if he says one word she will say two, and a woman is bound to have the last word. When the wife commences to scold it is better for the husband to walk away from her and she will stop so much the sooner."

INCORPORATED IN 1837.

STRICTLY ON MUTUAL PLAN.

PROTECTION MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

OF EBENSBURG, PA.

Premium Notes now in force - $123,000.

Only Five Assessments in 22 Years.

NO STEAM MILLS TAKEN.

GOOD FARM PROPERTES

ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

GEO. M. READE, President.

T. W. DICK, Secretary.

Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1879.-1y.

Removed to Bank Building

—Next Door to Freidhoff's New Store.

CARL RIVINIUS,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

HAS always on hand a large, varied and elegant assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., which he offers for sale at lower prices than any other dealer in the county. Persons needing anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Prompt attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., and satisfaction guaranteed in both work and price.

B. O. Oeschger,

FASHIONABLE CUTTER AND COSTUMER,

EBENSBURG, PA.

SHOP in Garley Building, on High street, where choice samples of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., from which selections can be made, will at all times be kept on hand, and full suits or single articles of wearing apparel for either gents or youths will be made to order on the shortest notice, in the latest and best style, and at the lowest living price. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases and the best of work furnished fully as cheap as inferior clothing can be bought ready-made. ☞A trial is earnestly solicited. B. O. OESCHGER.

Ebensburg, May 23, 1879.-tf.

J. C. McGINLEY'S

DINING ROOMS!

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

161 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINEST DINING ROOMS IN THE CITY.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. OYSTERS and SUPPERS served at short notice.

Nov. 22, 1878.-tf.

TERRIBLE ONSLAUGHT

—ON THE—

PEOPLE'S CHEAP STORE!

Loretto, Pa.

M. J. TEITELBAUM

STILL HOLDS THE FORT!

BETTER BARGAINS! BIGGER BUSINESS!

THAN EVER BEFORE!

New Goods! New Goods! New Goods!

GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS, GOOD GOODS.

Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods! Cheap Goods!

Goods Unsurpassed and Prices Unexcelled!

THOUGH NOT UNDERSOLD!

COME AND SEE!
COME AND HEAR!
COME AND BUY!

Pause! Ponder! Purchase!

Here is a partial list of the kind of goods we keep and the wonderful bargains we offer:

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Men's Suits as low as	$3 50
Men's Fine Suits for	6 00
Men's All-Wool Cassimere Suits for	8 00
Men's Fine Doeskin Dress Suits for	12 00
Men's All-Wool Pants and Vest	3 00
Men's All-Wool Pants and Vest (best)	5 00
Youths' Clothing, full suits, from $5.00 to	6 00
Boys' Clothing as low as	2 50
Boys' Clothing, all-wool, for	5 00

And all other wearing apparel at prices proportionately cheap.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

25 yards Calico for	$1 00
14 yards Heavy Gingham for	1 00
14 yards Appleton A Muslin for	1 00
20 yards Unbleached Muslin for	1 00
14 yards good Bleached Muslin for	1 00
11 yards very best Bleached Muslin for	1 00
10 yards Drilling for	1 00

All kinds of Jeans and other goods which will positively be sold cheaper than the cheapest.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

2 spools Cotton Thread, warranted 200 yards, for	5c.
2 sheets Pins for	5c.
3 packets Hair Pins for	5c.
1 pair Men's Half Hose for	5c.
1 pair Ladies' Hose for	5c.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

8 lbs. good Brown Coffee for	$1 00
5 lbs. Browned Rio Coffee for	1 00
10 lbs. Green Coffee for	1 00
6 lbs. Green Coffee (best in market) for	1 00
15 lbs. Brown Sugar for	1 00
12 lbs. Coffee Sugar for	1 00
11 lbs. White Sugar for	1 00
3 gals. good Syrup for	1 00
2 gals. best Syrup in market for	1 00
1 Scrub Brush for	10
1 Broom for	10
4 boxes Blacking for	10
12 boxes Coffee Essence for	25
2 boxes Lye or 3 balls Potash for	25
10 cans Tomatoes for	1 00
7 gals. Carbon Oil for	1 00
25 1-lb. cakes Soap for	1 00

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

1 pair Men's good Plow Shoes for	90c.
1 pair Men's good Buckled Shoes for	$1 15
1 pair Men's Fine Boots for	1 75
1 pair Men's best Calfskin Boots for	3 00
1 pair Women's good Shoes for	90
1 pair Women's best Shoes for	1 50
1 pair Ladies' Gaiters for	75
1 pair Ladies' best Gaiters for	1 50
Misses' Shoes, of all styles and sizes, from 90 to	1 20

A large stock of Children's Shoes at lowest prices.
A very large stock of Baby Shoes at 25c. per pair.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Men's Hats as low as	45c.
Men's Fine Dress Hats for	$1 00
Best Hats in the market for	$1 50 up to 2 00

Boys' Hats as low as 25 cents and up to 90 cents.

LADIES' HATS.—We have the largest stock of Ladies' Hats to be found in Northern Cambria, and will sell them cheaper than any milliner can buy them in the city. Also, a large lot of Misses' and Children's Hats at wonderful low prices.

Read and Judge for Yourselves!

☞Please give the above list a careful examination and you will see that I have reduced everything to the utmost limit, which it was only possible to do by lopping off all expenses for clerk hire, etc., and attending to the entire business myself. Hence it is that I am able to undersell other merchants who employ clerks at large salaries and require their customers to pay for the luxury; and hence it is also that I defy any one to compete with the above prices. So come and see me, everybody, and rest assured that if I can't give you good bargains no man in the county is able to do it. At least those are the sentiments of all who have purchased goods at the "PEOPLE'S CHEAP VARIETY STORE," kept by

M. J. TEITELBAUM,
LORETTO, PA.

ESTABLISHED FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON

Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet Iron Wares

AND DEALERS IN

HEATIN, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Penn'a.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT

PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED. COLLECTIONS MADE,

AND A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞Special attention paid to business of correspondents. A. W. BUCK,
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. Cashier.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, (recently occupied by Wm. Kittell, Esq.) Centre street. [1-21,'76.-tf.]

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE

for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

DR. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA VIGORENE

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

VIGORENE

[illegible]

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

[illegible]

Walker & Bodger Mfg. Co., Proprietors,

40 John Street, New York.

VIGORENE.

☞For sale by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, who are authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented. [10-11,'78.-1y.]

The Purest and Best Medicine ever made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.

Get some this day.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y. Send for Circular.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent free, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address.

Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
June 20, 1879.-1y.

DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist,* having located in the office and residence owned and recently occupied by Dr. J. J. Oatman, respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of Ebensburg and vicinity, and guarantees good work at honest prices. ☞A lady assistant will be in attendance whenever her services are required. ☜ Anæsthetics carefully and safely administered when desired. The patronage of all in need of dental services is respectfully solicited. [5-30,'79.-tf.]

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

WILL make professional visits to Ebensburg on the FIRST MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one week. Also, will be in Wilmore on the SECOND MONDAY OF EACH MONTH, to remain one day. All work warranted.

Feb. 28, 1879.-tf.

S. H. DECKER, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

LILLY'S, CAMBRIA CO., PA.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Washington and adjoining townships. Office and residence on Railroad street, opposite Passenger station, where night and day calls will receive prompt attention, regardless of distance or weather. Diseases of women and children a specialty.

Lilly's, March 14, 1879.-1y.

DR. M. J. BUCK,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

ALTOONA, PA.

Office and residence on Fourteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, where night calls can be made. Office hours from 8 to 10, A. M., and from 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, P. M. Special attention paid to Diseases of the Eye and Ear, as well as to Surgical Operations of every description. [4-19.-tf.]

A. M. KEIM, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, west of Julian street, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Consultations in both German and English. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-8,'77.-tf.]

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Sour milk removes iron rust from white goods.

Cover jelly with pulverized sugar before setting away. No mold.

Paint splashed upon window glass can be removed by a strong solution of soda.

To clean straw bonnets: First brush them with soap and water, then with a solution of oxalic acid.

A flannel cloth dipped in warm soapsuds, then into whiting, and applied to paint, will instantly remove all grease.

The latest expedient for keeping flies out of the house is the cultivation of geraniums or mignonette in the window. It is said to be very effectual.

If you find that kerosene just purchased can be made to burn in a saucer by igniting with a match, throw it away at once. Don't attempt to use it for house lamps.

For taking out scorch this is an easy way: If a shirt-bosom, or any other article, has been scorched in ironing, lay it where bright sun will fall directly on it. It will take it entirely out.

To take mildew out of linen, moisten the mildew spot with clear water, then rub over it a thick coating of castile soap. Scrape chalk with the soap, mixing and rubbing with the end of the finger. Then wash it off. Sometimes one coating suffices, but generally several are required.

For removing grease from silk take a lump of magnesia and rub it wet on the spot; let it dry and then brush the powder off, and the spot will disappear; or, take a visiting card, separate it, and rub the spot with the soft interior part, and it will disappear without taking the gloss off the silk.

Beef that has a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing very gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in a pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved.

A moth destroying tincture is made of one ounce of gum camphor and an ounce of powdered shell of red pepper macerated in eight ounces of strong alcohol for seven days, and then strained. With this tincture, the furs or cloths are sprinkled over and then rolled up in sheets. This remedy is used in Russia under the name of "Chinese tincture for moths," and is found very effective.

SOME interesting facts concerning grass seeds were obtained a few years since from experiments made by the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland. These experiments were made with thirty-three different kinds of grasses, some ten or a dozen of which are well known among our farmers. These show that red top contains the greatest number of seeds per ounce, viz., 425,000; timothy has 74,000 and blue grass 243,000. The greatest number of seeds of timothy germinated at one-fourth of an inch depth; half the number sown germinated at a depth of three-fourths of one inch, and none germinated at a depth of two inches. Orchard grass failed to germinate at a depth of two and one-fourth inches, the largest number germinating at a depth of one-fourth of an inch. The results of the trials with the entire number of grass seeds show that the greatest proportion of seeds germinated at a depth of one fourth of an inch. Very few failed to come at one inch, and hardly any at a depth of two inches from the surface.

COLIC IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the Massachusetts *Ploughman* gives the following cure for colic in horses, which is convenient at all times and easily applied. He says he has never known it to fail: Spread a teacupful or more of fine salt on the back of the animal over the kidneys and loins, and keep it saturated with warm water for twenty or thirty minutes, or longer if necessary. If the attack is severe, drench with salt water. I have a valuable bull, weighing nineteen or twenty hundred, which had a severe attack of colic a year ago last summer. I applied salt to his back as above and, it being difficult to drench, we put a wooden bit into his mouth, keeping it open about two inches and spread salt upon his tongue, which, together with the salt on his back, relieved him at once, and he in a very short time equilibrium appeared fully restored. I have for several years past successfully applied this treatment to other animals in my herd.

HOW TO KEEP GRAPES.—Grapes may be kept by packing them (every bunch being first wrapped in soft paper) and covering every layer with bran, well dried, laying a layer of it in the bottom of the jar, then a layer of grapes and so on, a layer of bran and grapes alternately, till the jar is filled; then shake it gently and fill it to the top with bran. Then lay some paper over it and cover the top with a bladder, tied firmly on to exclude the air; then put on the top to cover the jar, observing that it fits closely. The jars should be placed in a room where a fire can be kept in wet and damp weather.

HOW TO PRESERVE BOOTS AND SHOES.—When boots and shoes not in use are deposited in a damp place they become covered with mould, which attacks the leather; when deposited in a dry place, they become hard and wrinkled—a fact well known to all, although the remedy may not be. This double disadvantage may be avoided if the articles are dusted or rubbed with a rag on which a few drops of turpentine have been sprinkled. The oil of turpentine acts favorably as a preservation to the leather, and is a deterrent to rats and mice, whose depredations are often as injurious as the effects of temperature.

BUCKWHEAT is one of the most simple articles of poultry food. It is very fattening, an excellent egg producer, and very much relished by poultry. It is not perhaps used so extensively here as in Europe. In England, France, and especially in Germany, it forms not only an important part of poultry food, but is much used for culinary purposes. The great advantage it has over other cereals is that it thrives luxuriantly even on the poorest ground. Those who have not tested its value as a poultry food, we advise to give it a trial.